The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899. NO. 40

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Holiday Specialties

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.....

All over the civilized world the holiday season is one of gift-giving and you know it doesn't hurt a gift to be useful.

We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS AND GAMES, LEATHER AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINENS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, FURNISHINGS & FANCY GOODS, NICKEL AND DECORATED LAMPS, SLIPPER BOXES, FOOT RESTS AND HASSOCKS, TEA SETS, FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WALL BRACKETS, PHOTO FRAMES & ALBUMS.

Large quality of fine candies, toys and nuts, all at right prices.
Fresh Tub Oysters during the holidays.
We cordially invite you to visit our store.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

Ready
WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. a13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—It was a "white" Christmas.

—What did you find in your stocking?

—We wish all our readers a Happy New Year.

—A pool room has been started in Mount Union.

—Mrs. David Shore is visiting among friends in Fulton county.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Our correspondents and many of our exchanges are resting this week.

—Miss Olive Miller enjoyed Christmas with friends at Rockhill Furnace.

—Mrs. L. H. Fisher is spending a few days with parents and friends at Cassville.

—As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen, is an old adage.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—M. L. Neice and daughter, Miss Bessie, enjoyed yesterday sight-seeing in Harrisburg.

—Watch night services will be held in the M. E. Church next Sunday night commencing at 9 o'clock.

—Landis Himes, of Derry, was a guest of friends in Mapleton during a portion of the past week.

—W. M. Hamilton, of Cassville, a student at Dickinson College, is home for the holiday vacation.

—Mrs. G. A. Wise and Mrs. W. G. McConahy are spending the holiday week with friends at Grapeville.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gillam partook of their Christmas dinner with the family of Dr. Johnston at McVeytown.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—G. B. M. Potts, who is employed in a tannery at Grapeville, is spending the holiday week with friends in Mapleton.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—John Rex, and a companion named Green, two of Irvona's young men, were guests of M. L. Rex's family over Sunday.

—Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Harrisburg, came up to Mapleton last Friday to spend the holiday season with her parents.

—Before another issue of the ITEM appears we will have entered upon the last year of the most wonderful century in the world's history.

—James Monihen and wife, of Cass township, returned home Tuesday from a visit to their daughter Mrs. G. B. Shore, of Huntingdon.

—H. E. Himes, of Braddock, arrived in Mapleton last Friday evening and will spend a short time among his many friends in this neighborhood.

—Mrs. Arthur F. Parker, of Kipple, is visiting her former home and will remain here for some time to assist in ministering to her sister, Miss Cora Miller.

—George B. White, a tanner, of Hyndman, Bedford county, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Pittsburg, giving his liabilities as $491,220.19 and his assets as $200.

—E. E. Godard, of Huntingdon, a student at the Pennsylvania State College, is circulating among the friends of boyhood days in this section. He looks as if student life were very agreeable to him.

—More men are under sentence of death in Pennsylvania than at any prior period in her history, and the probability is that 1900 will be the banner year of executions in the nineteenth century. So far Governor Stone has in his possession papers indicating the conviction of fourteen murderers, the date for whose execution he is required to name.

—Charles B. Hicks, son of Hon. J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, spent a few days last week with the family of his uncle, J. G. Hicks, in Mapleton. He was en route home from Dickinson college for the holiday vacation.

—You could not make a more acceptable present to a distant friend than a years' subscription to the Item. It would serve as a weekly reminder of your love and interest and would be an interesting letter to such.

—Walter C. Stever, of Fairfield, Iowa, dropped into the ITEM office last Friday, having just arrived from the Hawkeye state. He will spend two or three months among friends in this section. He looks well and is prospering.

—A shipment of sewing machines, valued at $103,750, was recently sent by an American firm to China. The Chinese women have recently awakened to the fact that the sewing machine is a necessary household implement.

—S. M. Craig, who has been running the ferry between Marysville and Rockville, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Friday. Mr. Craig was formerly engaged in the milling business at this place and is now thinking of locating at Pittsburg.

—The dwelling house of John M. Stever, of Trough Creek valley, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday morntng. Mr. Stever succeeded in saving most of his personal effects but his tenant saved nothing of consequence. The flames originated between the ceiling and roof of an outkitchen and spread rapidly. There was no insurance.

—Last Friday morning the three mail pouches for this point, thrown from train No. 33, struck the side of an engine of an east bound freight train, smashing the cab windows. The fireman was severely scratched and cut about the face by particles of broken glass. The mail pouches were found on the running board of the freight engine.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

—John T. Shirley, a prominent resident of Huntingdon dropped dead last Friday afternoon while attending a meeting of the Tussey Mountain Mining and Smelting company, in the office of W. S. Taylor Esq. Deceased has been identified with the business interests of this and Blair counties for many years. He was aged 71 years. His wife and three sons survive.

—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Luma Lura Smith, of Hollidaysburg, and Dr. Charles Rowan, of Pittsburg, which event will be solemnized in the M. E. church at Hollidaysburg on the 12th prox. Miss Smith is a daughter of the late Rev. Luther F. Smith, a former pastor of the Mapleton M. E. church. She has many warm friends in this place who wish her unalloyed happiness.

—Samuel C. Harvey, of Union township, went to Huntingdon yesterday returning to Mapleton on the afternoon train. He started out to his home but when near the residence of George Godard slipped and fell striking his knee upon the frozen ground and ice. The knee cap was broken and in consequence Mr. Harvey will spend the greater portion of the winter in the house. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Simpson.

—As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and paining me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited. —THOMAS C. BOWER, Glencoe, O. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Christmas day in Mapleton was generally observed as a holiday. All the industries were closed and but little business was transacted at the stores. In the morning the Sunday schools gave to each member a treat. More turkeys were consumed than in any one day for many years, indicating that our people are in a prosperous condition. The snow and sleet which fell on Sunday made excellent sledding and the youngsters enjoyed the day in coasting. It was a beautiful day and was merrily spent.

—Hubert Hoffman, charged by United States Secret Service Detective Flynn, of Pittsburg, with making counterfeit money at Franklin Mills, Fulton county, was brought before United States Commissioner James C. Russell at Bedford last Friday. The prisoner waived a hearing and was committed to jail until March when he will be tried before the United States district court, which will convene in Scranton. When arrested Hoffman had in his possession some spurious coin and moulds for making the counterfeits.

—Information from Mrs. Bruce Yocum now in Philadelphia for surgical treatment is as follows: Mrs. Yocum underwent an operation at 10 o'clock Friday morning which she stood heroically. On Christmas evening she partook of a light supper, the first she was permitted to eat after the operation. She is at Dr. E. E. Montgomery's private sanitarium, 1818 Arch street, and such unbounded skill has she in the doctor's ability that she says, if a person cannot get well where she is, there is little hope. A host of friends will be glad to hear of her improvement and hope for her speedy restoration to health.

—Clearfield *Public Opinion*: Early last September August Rougeoux, one of Covington township's most reliable farmers, lost a large, fat hog, and in spite of the fact that the entire neighborhood was thoroughly searched, no trace of the porker could be found. Last week Mr. Rougeoux was working around a large straw stack in the barnyard, and hearing a peculiar noise in the stack made an investigation and discovered what was left of the long lost pig, now reduced to a mere skeleton. Then Mr. Rougeoux remembered that at the time the pig was lost he was threshing, and it is supposed the straw was thrown from the barn over the pig and he was unable to make his way out. How the pig managed to live in that straw stack without food or drink is beyond the knowledge of man. He is now rapidly recovering from his long fast.

SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

A Martyr-Hero's Admonition.

Philadelphia Times.

It is no longer doubtful that Aguinaldo and his murderous insurgents are inspired to continue a hopeless war against our brave men in the Philippines, chiefly or wholly by the assurances they have received from this country that the next presidential election will reverse the policy of the government, haul down the Stars and Stripes which have been planted in the far east by the heroism of our army and navy, and give the Philippines back to anarchy.

Some honest men and many political demagogues have united to give every possible encouragement to the Filipino insurgents to protract the war, and thus have given aid and comfort to the enemy and are fairly responsible for the continued sacrifice of lives to establish order and government in the Philippine Islands.

The whole country is now mourning the loss of one of the ablest, bravest and most heroic of our military commanders in the Philippines, who has fallen in front of the fighting line, with his heart pierced by an insurgent's bullet. General Lawton had been long with the army; had the best opportunities to understand the situation correctly; and now that he has given his life as a sacrifice in the battle to give freedom and government of law to the Filipinos, his expressions on the subject will not only be read with great interest, but his judgment will be very generally accepted as correct.

At the New England dinner in New York on Friday night, Mr. Barrett, formerly minister to Siam, read a letter from General Lawton written to him in November last, as follows:

"I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it.

"If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great east, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

"If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here.

"If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

It will be seen that General Lawton refers to the inspiration and continuance of the insurrection and speaks the language that has proved to be fearfully prophetic, when he declares that if shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of his own men, as he knew that the continuance of the war is chiefly due to reports sent out from this country. Such an admonition from the martyr hero of the war must most profoundly impress every patriotic citizen; and it certainly should halt not only the conscientious anti-expansionists who have obstructed the progress of this government in every age, but it should halt the blatant demagogues who are giving daily inspiration to Aguinaldo and his deluded followers, and thus needlessly sacrificing the lives of our brave soldiers.

The admonition from General Lawton comes like a voice from the tomb, and if any party shall be weak enough to make anti-expansion and the cause of Aguinaldo its battle cry in the next national contest, it must not only invite overwhelming defeat, but defeat with the consuming contempt of the patriotic people of the republic.

FIND DEATH IN THE SEA.

Italian Hotel, Monastery and Villas Slide Into the Water.

DEBRIS SINKS FOUR VESSELS.

Rock Upon Which Buildings Stood Became Detached and Caused the Disaster—Water Had Eaten Under the Stone Until the Great Mass Plunged Outward—Loss of Life is Heavy.

ROME (By Cable).—A terrible disaster has occurred at Amalfi, the popular tourist resort on the Gulf of Salerno. About 2 o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappuccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea with a deafening roar, and without a moment's warning, carrying with it the hotel, the old Capuchin Monastery below, the Hotel Santa Caterina, and several villas.

Many people were buried in the debris, which crushed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

The population is in a state of terror, fearing fresh calamities. Troops soon arrived upon the scene and began rescue work.

It is believed that the loss of life is heavy, including a number ot monks and the occupants of the hotel.

Amalfi is a small but lively town of 7000 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, surrounded by imposing mountains and rocks of the most picturesque forms.

The Capuchin Monastery was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cistercians, but came into possession of the Capuchins in 1588. The building, which stood in the hollow of the great rock that rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 300 feet, contained fine cloisters and a charming veranda, and offered magnificent points of view.

The town is mentioned for the first time historically in the sixth century, when it enjoyed the protection of the Eastern Emperors. In the twelfth century the sea began gradually to undermine the lower portions, and a terrible inundation in 1343 proved still more disastrous.

ELEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Little Girls, Rehearsing For Christmas Entertainment, Perish.

QUINCY, Ill. (Special).—In an instant a Christmas rehearsal at St. Francis School was turned into a scene of death a few days ago. The dead are: Mary Althoff, Coletta Middendorf, Bernardina Freund, Mary Hickey, Irene Freiburg, Mary Wavering, Margaret Werner, Wilhelmina Guttendorf, Olivia Timpe, Ada Futterer and Josephine Bohne.

A little girl, who represented a lamb and was clad in a costume that was made of fleece and cotton batting, brushed against a gas jet and at once was in flames. She darted across the stage, igniting the costumes of several other little ones, and in a moment a score of children were enveloped in fire and screaming with agony.

Priests and nuns heroically tried to save the children, burning their hands to the bone in the attempt. When the flimsy material with which the children were clad and the stage was decorated had been burned away the dead and injured lay in heaps upon the stage and the floor of the hall, while others less seriously burned were running, shrieking, through the building.

All were pupils in the school and in the cast of the play that was being rehearsed

DROWN ON A HOLIDAY.

More Than Forty Belgian Children Break Through the Ice.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Cable).—More than forty school children were drowned in an ice accident at Frelinghem, near the French frontier.

The school children of the district had been given a holiday, with permission to play on the frozen river Lys. When the merriment was at its height the ice broke suddenly and the children disappeared. A few were rescued half dead, but the majority were drowned.

The catastrophe spread consternation through the town, where nearly every family suffered loss.

DIED TOASTING A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Suicide of a Well-Known Chicago Young Woman in a Bohemian Resort.

CHICAGO (Special).—Miss Mabel Powell, twenty-two years old, who lived with her mother on the Drexel Boulevard, and whose charms and talents had won for her the friendship of many members of the best households on the South Side died suddenly from morphine poisoning in a low resort on Clark street. The drug was taken with suicide intent.

The drug did not take effect for some time and in that interval the girl had devoted herself to revelry, waiting for death but making no sign to her friends with whom she had been passing the hours in dancing and singing. Her last words were a toast, spoken in a voice broken with sobs which in an instant followed gay laughter The toast was a tribute to the constancy of a mother's love. Five minutes later the girl was dead.

Miss Powell had been educated in Eastern schools and is said to have been unusually accomplished. The news of her death brought the keenest sorrow to her mother, who was informed of the tragedy soon after it occurred, and it caused great surprise among her acquaintances.

FARMER RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

Several Hundred From the Middle West Arrive at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The cruiser Dixie, Commander Charles Belknap, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a few days ago with several hundred recruits aboard. Of these landsmen, four hundred were taken from the farming districts in the Mississippi Valley.

The taking of recruits from the farming class is an experiment in the Navy, and is being tried on the recommendation of Rear-Admiral A. S. Crowinshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in Washington.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable men for the Navy, and it was finally suggested that it would be a good idea to draw upon the stalwart countrymen of the Middle West.

THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY---HOW OLD ARE WE?

When Does the 19th Century End?

Old 1899---"I am the most important year that ever lived. I mark the close of the most remarkable century in the world's history."

Young 1900---"Hold on, old fellow! I am coming and the nineteenth century will not be over until I have lived 365 days."

A BAY STATE BANK FAILS.

Receiver For the Globe National, of Boston, Appointed.

Action Taken by Controller Dawes—Directors and Stockholders Likely to Lose Heavily.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Controller of the Currency has announced that the Globe National Bank of Boston has closed its doors by order of the Controller and that Special Examiner Daniel G. Wing has been placed in charge of the institution as temporary receiver. The Globe Bank had a capital of $1,000,000 and its downfall was caused by losses sustained in the recent failure of the Broadway National Bank of the same city and by the decline in value of copper stocks. In connection with his action the Controller said:

"Some time ago Mr. Wing, who is one of the experts employed in the system of special bank examinations recently inaugurated, discovered a serious condition of affairs in the Globe National Bank, which he immediately brought to the attention of the Controller, and under his direction, to the directors of the bank. The directors very laudably agreed and undertook to make good the doubtful and bad assets found, and have greatly improved the condition of the bank since that time. They also delivered to the Controller a written guarantee that they would remove the doubtful assets. Recent failures in Boston have lessened the value of the unperformed portion of the guarantee and involved the solvency of the bank.

"In view of the fact that to allow the bank to remain open longer will result in injustice to unsecured creditors, now that the condition of insolvency is found to exist, it becomes my duty under the law to appoint a receiver. A considerable cash dividend can be paid to creditors at once. The condition of the bank was discovered by Special Examiner Wing in time to secure such action on the part of the directors as will probably prevent the failure from inflicting heavy losses upon the depositors, but the directors and stockholders will lose heavily."

Surprise Expressed at Boston.

BOSTON (Special).—The news that a receiver had been appointed for the Globe National Bank has taken the city by surprise. Only a few days ago it was officially stated that the Clearing House Committee had certificates signed to a large amount.

This is the second Boston bank to go under within a week, the Broadway National having gone into a receiver's hands soon after the Squire failure, in which it was involved.

BROOKE'S CABINET IS OUT.

General Wood Accepts Resignations of the Cuban Ministers.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The four members of the Cabinet appointed by General Brooke, Senors Capote, Secretary of Government; Desvernine, Secretary of Finance; Lanuza, Secretary of Justice, and Saenz Yanez, Secretary of Public Works, formally tendered their resignations and General Wood promptly accepted them.

General Wood, accompanied by Generals Chaffee and Ludlow and his aides, visited the carcel and inspected the quarters of the prisoners. His conclusions are unknown. The purpose of his visit was presumably to prepare himself for a reconstruction of the whole system of justice, for which the Cubans are clamoring.

Clemency Refused to Eight Murderers.

The Board of Pardons in executive session at Harrisburg, Penn., refused to pardon William Penn Bowman, Wilkes Barre; William Patterson and William Wasco, Allegheny; Edward Cressinger, Northumberland; Thomas Brennan, Pottsville; John Weber, Philadelphia; Cornelius Shew and James J. Eagan, Susquehanna. All are under sentence of death for murder.

TO STAMP OUT POLYGAMY.

Many Constitutional Amendments Proposed by Congressmen.

Great Interest Displayed in the Roberts Case Will Lead Congress to Take Definite Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The intention of Congress to do something to stamp out polygamy absolutely is more and more forcibly expressed every day, owing to interest attracted to the matter by the progress of the Roberts case.

There have been numerous propositions for constitutional amendments on the subject, the latest and one of the most far-reaching having been proposed in the House by Representative Shafroth, of Colorado. It is for a Constitutional Amendment which provides as follows:

"Section 1. Neither polygamy nor polygamous cohabitation shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Polygamous cohabitation, or polygamy, whether practised within the bounds of a State or a Territory of the United States, shall be treated as a crime against the peace and dignity of this republic.

"Section 3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, an elector, or President or Vice-President or hold any offices of honor or emolument, whether civil or military, under the United States or under any State, or Territory thereof, or be permitted to vote at any election for any of said officers in either State or Territory, who shall be found guilty of polygamy or polygamous cohabitation; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability in any specific case.

"Section 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

REMOVAL OF MAINE'S DEAD.

Placed in New Coffins and Taken Aboard the Battleship Texas.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The removal of the dead of the Maine was not accompanied by any ceremonies over the bodies. Newly coffined, they were placed in the mortuary chapel of the cemetery until all was completed. At 10 o'clock at night twenty wagons formed a mournful procession, carrying 151 coffins to the Machina Wharf, passing through unfrequented streets.

The bodies reached the wharf at 11.80 o'clock under a strong guard from the battleship Texas, were placed aboard two steam lighters before daylight, and were taken to the warship at 6 a. m. All the remains were thoroughly disinfected.

Persons who were desirous ot photographing the proceedings at the cemetery were not allowed to do so. The work was conducted quietly and decorously, under the direction of Father Chidwick. The old coffins were carried away and burned.

JAMES D. TAYLOR A SUICIDE.

Wagner Palace Car Official Kills Himself in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—James Duane Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Company and a son-in-law of the founder of the company, committed suicide at the Grafton Hotel, in this city, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Taylor was suffering from some nervous affection caused by illness, and the fatal act was committed apparently on the impulse of the moment. Death was almost instantaneous. He was sixty-two years old.

The razor with which he cut his throat had just been used by his physician, Dr. Leo, who, after using it, put it on a dressing case and left the room. During his brief absence Mr. Taylor seized the blade and ended his life.

DWIGHT L. MOODY DEAD.

The Famous Evangelist Expires at His Home in Northfield, Mass.

SKETCH OF HIS NOTABLE CAREER

Mr. Moody Broke Down at a Big Revival in the West and Then Returned to Northfield to End His Days—Last Words of the Evangelist—Known in England as Well as Here.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass. (Special).—Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, died here at noon Friday. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. The cause of death was a general breaking down due to overwork. Mr. Moody's heart had been weak for a long time and exertions put forth in connection with meetings in the West a month ago brought on a collapse from which he failed to rally.

Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber, and said, with much joyousness: "I see earth receding; Heaven is opening; God is calling me," and a moment later he had entered upon what one of his sons described as "a triumphal march into heaven."

He broke down in Kansas City, Mo., where he was holding services about a month ago, and the seriousness of his condition was so apparent to the physicians who were called in that they forced him to abandon his tour and return to his home at once. After he reached Northfield eminent physicians were consulted by Dr. M. P. Wood, the Moody family physician, and everything was done to prolong life.

Mr. Moody's Career.

No evangelist ever lived with a more world-wide reputation than that of Dwight Lyman Moody. He was born at Northfield, Mass., on February 5, 1837, and, after a little schooling, worked on a farm until he was seventeen years old. Then he became a clerk in a shoe store in Boston. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and while engaged there in active business entered zealously into missionary work among the poorer classes.

During the Civil War Moody was in the service of the Christian Commission, and afterward he became a lay missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

In 1873, accompanied by Mr. Sankey, an effective singer, he visited England, and the two instituted a series of weekly religious services which attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. Moody and Sankey returned to the United States in 1875, where they organized similar meetings all over the country. They again visited England in 1883 and made many converts.

As far back as 1879 Mr. Moody began building up at Northfield, the place of his birth and of the hardships of his early life, a center of religious and educational work. In that year he founded the Northfield Seminary for girls. In 1881 he established an academy for boys at Mount Hermon, four miles from Northfield, on the other side of the Connecticut River. In 1890 he founded his Bible Training School for the instruction of Sunday-school teachers and religious workers in general. During the last half-dozen years his summer schools and Bible conferences have attracted thousands of earnest religious workers.

As a writer, Mr. Moody has been fairly voluminous, though many of his volumes are revised stenographic reports of his sermons. The titles of some, which are not ostensibly collections of discourses are: "The Second Coming of Christ" (1877); "The Way and the Word" (1877); "Secret Power, or the Secret of Success in Christian Life and Work" (1881); "The Way to God and How to Find It" (1884), etc.

Mr. Moody was of rugged physique. In his later years he became stout and his dark hair and beard were tinged with gray. His dress was unpretentious, like his habit of life. Nine months of the year Mr. Moody was accustomed to spend in work and travel. The rest of his time was devoted to his home in Northfield, his birthplace. During the Civil War, when he served on the Christian Commission in the field, he suffered a serious sunstroke, which incapacitated him from active exertion during the heat of summer time.

MRS. STANFORD'S MUNIFICENCE.

Disposes of Her Entire Fortune and is Practically Without a Dollar.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Mrs. Leland Stanford writes to friends in this city that she has now disposed of every vestige of the enormous fortune bequeathed to her by the late Senator Stanford, and has recently signed deeds transferring all his real estate to the trustees of Leland Stanford University. This includes the largest cattle ranches, horse-breeding establishments and vineyards in the world, with various farms, country houses and large tracts of wild land. The deed covered sixty-six pages of typewritten manuscript and required $7000 in internal revenue stamps.

MRS. LELAND STANFORD.

Mrs. Stanford had recently transferred to the trustees of the university all her personal estate, embracing stocks and bonds valued at $15,000,000, and, so far as the actual ownership of property is concerned, she is now as destitute as the day on which she was born. She has a contract, however, with the trustees, under which she is to receive for life an annuity of $25,000, to be used as she pleases, and all her relatives were liberally provided for in Mr. Stanford's will.

Landor's Gallantry.

Kate Field used to take daily lessons in Latin from Walter Savage Landor, when she was in Florence, and at her entrance into the room his rugged expression invariably softened and he became what his pupil called "chivalry incarnate." One day he dropped his spectacles, and as she picked them up and handed them to him he exclaimed, "oh, this is not the first time that you have caught my eyes."—Argonaut.

How to Cure a Cough.

If a man has a col' on the chist, get Casey's mixture f'r man an' baist, put him in bed, slap a musthard plasther on him that'll keep his mind employed, an' lave thim fight it out. May th' best man win. If the patient's alive in th' mornin' he'll not have stren'th to cough.—"Mr. Dooley," in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Attention is called to the very useful articles contained in the premium list of the Continental Tobacco Co.'s advertisement of their Star Plug Tobacco in another column of this paper. It will pay to save the "Star" tin tags and so take advantage of the best list ever issued by the Star Tobacco.

Tarbintar, an Indian word, meaning telegraphy without wires, is suggested as the single word that shall designate the new wireless telegraphy.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

In the United Kingdom there are 300,000 persons named Smith.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Unvaccinated persons are not allowed to vote in Norway.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

The average height of the horse is about fourteen hands.

Ayer's 20th Century Almanac

(Not the ordinary kind)

A handsome year-book filled with beautiful illustrations, and a complete calendar. It is sold on all news-stands for 5 cents, and it's worth five times that amount.

It is a reliable chronology of the progress of the 19th century and a prophecy of what may be expected in the 20th.

Here are a few of the great men who have written for it:

Secretary Wilson, on Agriculture
Sen. Chauncey M. Depew, on Politics
Russell Sage, on Finance
Thomas Edison, " Electricity
Gen. Merritt, " Land Warfare
Adml. Hichborn, " Naval Warfare
"Al" Smith, " Sports

You will enjoy reading it now, and it will be a book of reference for you through the years to come. Sixty-four pages, printed on ivory finish paper.

If your news-dealer cannot supply you with it, cut out this ad. and send it with three one-cent stamps and receive this elegant book free. Address

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CARTER'S INK

Grow up with it.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd, Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Cradle of Christ—Shadows and Sunshine on That Lowly Bed—The Story of the Incarnation Told in a New Way—Uses of the Festival.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The story of the incarnation is here told by Dr. Talmage in a new way, and practical use is made of these days of festivity; text, Matthew, i., 17, "So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations, and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations, and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations."

From what many consider the dullest and most unimportant chapter of the New Testament I take my text and find it full of practical, startling and eternal interest. The chapter is the front door of the New Testament, through which all the splendors of evangelism and apostolicity enter. Three times fourteen generations are spoken of in my text—that is, forty-two generations—reaching down to Christ. They all had relation to Him, and at least forty-two generations past affect us. If they were good, we feel the result of the goodness. If they were bad, we feel the result of their wickedness. If some were good and some were bad, it is an intermingling influence that puts its mighty hand upon us. And as we feel the effect of at least forty-two generations past we will in turn influence at least forty-two generations to come, if the world shall last a thousand years. So, you see, the cradle is more important than the grave.

I propose to show you some of the shadows upon the Christic cradle of Bethlehem and then the sunshine that poured in upon the pillow of straw. Notice among the shadows on that Infant's bed that there was here and there a specimen of dissolute ancestry. Beautiful Ruth His ancestress? Oh, yes! Devout Asa one of His forefathers? Oh, yes! Honest Joseph His father? Oh, yes! Holy Mary His Mother? Oh, yes! But in that genealogical table were idolatrous and cruel Ammon and oppressive Rehoboam and some men whose abominations may not be particularized. So you see bad men may have good descendants. One of the most consecrated men I ever knew was the son of a man who lived and died a blasphemer. In the line of an oppressive Rehoboam comes a gracious and merciful and glorious Christ. Great encouragement for those who had in the forty-two generations that preceded them, however close by or however far back, some instances of pernicious and baleful and corrupt ancestry.

To my amazement, I found in those parts of Australia to which many years ago felons were transported from England that the percentage of crime was less than in those parts or Australia originally settled by honest men and good women. Some who are now on judicial benches in Australia, and in high governmental positions, and in learned and useful professions, and leaders in social life, are the grandsons and granddaughters of men and women who were exiled from Great Britain to Australia for arson and theft and assault and fraud and murder. So you see it is possible for the descendants of those who do wrong to do right.

Meanwhile keep carefully your family records. The old place for the family record in the Bible, between the Old and New Testaments, is a most appropriate place. That record, put in such impressive surroundings of chapter, bounded on one side by the prophecies of Malachi and on the other side by the Gospel of Matthew, will receive stress and sanctity from its position. That record is appropriately bound up with the eternities. Do not simply say in your family record, "Born at such a time and died at such a time," but if there has been among your ancestors some man or woman especially consecrated and useful make a note of it for the encouragement of the following generations. Two family records of the Bible—the one in Matthew reaching from Abraham to Christ and the one in Luke beginning with Joseph and reaching back to the Garden of Eden—with the sublime statement "which was the son of Adam, which was the Son of God." I charge you to this duty of keeping the family record by the forty-two generations which are past and the forty-two generations which are to come. It is a good thing—the new habit abroad of seeking for one's pedigree.

Another shadow on the Christic cradle was that it stood under a depraved king. Herod was at that time ruler and the complete impersonation of all depravities. It was an unfavorable time for innocence to expect good treatment. So dark was the shadow dropping on the cradle from that iniquitous throne that the peasant mother had to lift her babe out of it and make hasty flight. Depraved habits of those in authority are apt to be copied by subjects, and from the immorals of the Herodic throne I judge of the immorals of a nation. There was a malaria of sin in the air when the infant Christ first breathed it. Thickest shawl could not keep the Babe warm when in that wintry month with His mother He became a fugitive.

Historians say that it was at a time of peace that Christ was born, but His birth aroused an antagonism of which the Bethlehem massacre was only a feeble expression. War of the mightiest nation of the earth opened against that cradle! The influence that came forth that night from that surrounding of camels and sheep and oxen challenged the iniquities of all the centuries and will not cease until it has destroyed them. What a pronunciamento went forth from that black and barbarian throne, practically saying, "Slay all the babes under two years of age, and that wide slaughter will surely include the death of the one child that most threatens my dominion." Awful time it was for the occupant of that cradle! If He escape the knife of the assassin, then the wild beast's paw or the bandit's clutch or the midnight chill between Bethlehem of Judæa and Cairo, Egypt, will secure His destruction. All the powers of earth and all the demons of hell bombarded that cradle.

Another shadow upon that Christic cradle was the obscurity of the place of birth. Bethlehem was an obscure village. David, the shepherd boy, had been born there, but after he became general and king he gave it no significance, I think never mentioning it but to ask for a drink of water out of the old well to which he used to go in childhood—the village so small and unimportant that it had to be separated in mind from another Bethlehem then existing, and so was called Bethlehem of Judæa. There was a great capital of Jerusalem; there were the fifteen beautiful cities on the beach of Galilee, any of them a good place to be born in; there were great towns famous at that time, but the nativity we to-day celebrate was in a village which Christ intimated had been called by some "the least among the princes of Juda." Christ Himself was to make the town famous for all time and all eternity.

It was while the peasant and his wife were on a visit for the purposes of enrollment that Jesus was born. The Bible translators got the wrong word when they said that Joseph and Mary had gone to Bethlehem to be "taxed." People went no farther then to get taxed than they do now. The effort of most people always has been to escape taxation. Besides that, these two humble folk had nothing to tax. The man's turban that protected his head from the sun was not worth taxing; the woman's sandals which kept her feet from being cut by the limestone rock, of which Bethlehem is mostly made up, were not worth taxing. No; the fact is that a proclamation had been made by the emperor that all the people between Great Britain and Parthia and of those lands included should go to some appointed place and give their names in, be registered and announce their loyalty to the Roman emperor.

They had walked eighty miles over a rough road to give their names and take the oath of allegiance. Would we walk eighty miles to announce our allegiance to our king, one Jesus? Cæsar Augustus wanted to know by the record on which that man and that woman wrote their names or had them written, just how many people in his empire he could depend on in case of exigency. How many men would unsheathe sword for the Roman eagle and how many women could be depended on to take care of the wounded on battlefields? The trouble is that in the kingdom of Christ we do not know how many can be depended on. There are so many men and women who never give in their names. They serve the Lord on the sly. They do not announce their allegiance to the king who, in the battles to come, will want all His troops. In all our churches there are so many half and half disciples, so many one-third espousers. They rather think the Bible is true, at any rate parts of it, and they hope that somehow Christianity will disenthrall the nations. They stay away from church on communion days and hope when they have lived as long as they can in this world they can somehow sneak into heaven. Oh, give in your names! Be registered on the church record down here and in the Lamb's Book of Life up there. Let all the world know where you stand, if you have to go as far as Joseph and Mary walked, if you have to go eighty miles before you find just the right form of worship and just the right creed.

Another gleam of sunshine striking through the shadows above that Christic cradle was the fact of a special divine protection. Herod was determined upon the child's destruction. The monster put all his wits together in stratagem for the stopping of that young life just started. He dramatized piety; he suddenly got religious; he would leave his palace and take chariot and have steeds whipped up, so that he could kneel at that cradle. We have to smile at what the imperial villain said when he ordered, "Go and search diligently for the young Child, and when ye have found Him bring me word, that I may go and worship Him also." Dore's picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents" at Herod's command—a picture full of children hurled over walls and dashed against streets and writhing under assassin's foot—gives us a little impression of the manner in which Herod would have treated the real Child if he could have once got his hands on It. But Herod could not find that cradle. All the detectives he sent out failed in the search. Yet it had been pointed out by flashlight from the midnight heavens. All the neighborhood knew about it. The angelic chorus in the cloud had called musical attention to it. No sentinel guarded it with drawn sword, passing up and down by the pillow of that Bethlehem caravansary. Why, then, was it that the cradle was not despoiled of its treasure? Because it was divinely protected. There were wings hovering that mortal eye could not see; there were armed immortals whose brandished sword mortal eye could not follow; there were chariots of the Omnipotent the rumble of whose wheels only supernaturals could hear. God had started through the cradle to save our world, and nothing could stop Him.

You cannot reasonably account for that unhurt cradle except on the theory of a special, divine protection. And most cradles are likewise defended. Can you understand why so many children, with all the epidemics that assault them, and all their climbing to dangerous heights, and all their perilous experiments with explosives and their running against horses' hoofs, and daring of trolleys and carts fast driven, yet somehow get through, especially boys of high spirit and that are going to amount to much? I account for their coming through all right, with only a few wounds and bruises, by the fact that they are divinely protected. All your charges of "Don't do this" and "Don't do that" and "Don't go there" seem to amount to nothing. They are the same reckless creatures about whom you are constantly anxious and wondering what is the matter now. Divinely protected!

Another gleam of light, scattering some of the gloom of that Christic pillow in Bethlehem, was the fact that it was the starting place of the most wonderful of all careers. Looking at Christ's life from mere worldly standpoints it was amazing beyond all capacity of pen or tongue or canvas to express. Without taking a year's curriculum in any college or even a day at any school, yet saying things that the mightiest intellects of subsequent days have quoted and tried to expound! Great literary works have for the most part been the result of much elaboration. Edmund Burke rewrote the conclusion of his speech against Warren Hastings sixteen times. Lord Brougham rewrote his speech in behalf of Queen Caroline twenty times, but the sermon on the mount seemed extemporaneous. Christ was eloquent without ever having studied one of the laws of oratory. He was the greatest orator that ever lived. It was not an eloquence Demosthenic or Ciceronic or like that of Jean Baptiste Massillon or like that which William Wirt, himself a great orator, was overcome with in log cabin meeting house of Virginia, when the blind preacher cried out in his sermon, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ died like a God."

But we must not only look at Him from a worldly standpoint. How He smote whirlwinds into silence, and made the waves of the sea lie down, and opened the doors of light into the midnight of those who had been born blind, and turned deaf ears into galleries of music, and with one touch made the scabs of incurable leprosy fall off, and renewed healthy circulation through severest paralysis, and made the dead girl waken and ask for her mother, and at His crucifixion pulled down the clouds, until at 12 o'clock at noon it was as dark as at 12 o'clock at night, and starting an influence that will go on until the last desert will grow roses and the last weak lung make full inhalation, and the last case of paresis take healthful brain, and the last illness become rubicund of cheek and robust of chest and bounding of foot, and the last pauper will get his palace, and the last sinner taken into the warm bosom of a pardoning God! Where did all this start? In that cradle with sounds of bleating sheep and bellowing cattle and amid rough bantering of herdsmen and camel drivers. What a low place to start for such great heights! O artists, turn your camera obscura on that village of Bethlehem! Take it all in—the wintry skies lowering, the flocks shivering in the chill air, Mary the pale mother, and Jesus the Child

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 31.

Review of the Last Quarter, Psalm cxxii, —Golden Text: Bless the Lord, O My Soul, and Forget Not All His Benefits, Psa. ciii., 2—Commentary.

INTRODUCTION.—The lessons of this quarter form quite a connected history, and cover not a great period of time. The main thought through the quarter is the history of Judah after the dedication of the second temple. Their oft falling into sin shows how far short legal religion comes in keeping men steadfast; hence the need of a Redeemer. Our quarter beautifully closes with Isaiah's vision of the days of the Messiah. This hope was what upheld the people, and as they cherished it they gave heed to God's law.

LESSON I. "Joy in God's house." Though written by David, B. C. 1045, this Psalm appears to be among those collected by Ezra and Nehemiah after the captivity of Judah, and used by the people then, B. C. 536. If this Psalm was calculated to stir the hearts of the people to cherish Jerusalem as the Holy City, where God would manifest His presence to them, the ark being placed there; then surely it was suited to the returned captives who had been separated from the city for seventy years. If we conclude this to be the Psalm of the Jews upon their hearing the edict of Cyrus granting their return to Jerusalem, it will show how faithfully they returned to the customs of their religion.

LESSON II. "Haman's plot against the Jews." The history contained in the book of Esther belongs in the time between the dedication of the second temple and the coming of Ezra to Judea. "When the temple was finished there came a pause of nearly sixty years in the history of the Jews. During this time the Medo-Persian empire became larger than any previous kingdom in the world, so that its ruler was surrounded with splendor and wealth almost beyond imagination. Its ambition was to conquer Greece, and extend its sway over the known world.

LESSON III. "Esther pleading for her people." When Haman had fairly completed his plan and was waiting to execute it, God turned the balance and caused his plot to be fulfilled upon himself. He was disappointed, humbled, exposed and put to death. His position, honor, wealth and power were given to Mordecai. The people rejoiced at the promotion of a good man, but mourned not for the fallen tyrant. Esther's courage and loyalty are to be admired and imitated.

LESSON IV. "Ezra's journey to Jerusalem." In this lesson we have Ezra's account of his mission to Jerusalem. He was a thorough student of the Bible, especially of the law of Moses (chapter 7: 6-10), and God had filled his heart with a desire to teach the law to the people.

LESSON V. "Psalms of deliverance." In Psalm eighty-five we have a prayer that the people might realize the full blessings of restoration. A portion of this Psalm implies that the people were in a state of great distress and weakness, such as is described in Ezra and Nehemiah. Psalm one hundred and twenty-six is a thanksgiving for return from captivity.

LESSON VI. "Nehemiah's prayer." "Thirteen years of silence pass between Ezra's work and the beginning of Nehemiah's history. He was a noble example of Christian patriotism. He was a man of profound piety, connecting everything, great and small, with the will of God. He found his way to success through prevailing prayer."

LESSON VII. "Rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem." To-day we see the answer to Nehemiah's prayer. At the end of four months he returned to his duties as cupbearer. The king observed that his countenance was sad and inquired of his trouble. Then Nehemiah made known his request to the king, the queen also being present. Then letters of authority were given to Nehemiah, and he went on his mission to Jerusalem to rebuild its walls.

LESSON VIII. "Public reading of the Scriptures." The time of this lesson was the first day of the seventh month, Tishri, one week after the walls of Jerusalem were finished. In this month three great festivals were held: (1) The Feast of Trumpets, ushering in the new year and the new moon. (2) The great Day of Atonement, the 10th of the month; and (3) The Feast of Tabernacles, from the 15th to the 21st—the Jewish Thanksgiving. In addition to these, Nehemiah held another solemn meeting of confession and renewing the covenant. At this time, under Ezra, began a new era of Bible study.

LESSON IX. "Woes of intemperance." Solomon, the author of the Proverbs, was endued with an unusual degree of wisdom. That we might behold the value of true wisdom God has preserved some of the wise sayings of His servant for our study. This lesson is called the drunkard's looking glass, set before those whose faces are toward the drunkard's habits, so that they may see what they be if they go on.

LESSON X. "Keeping the Sabbath." After Ezra's death, and during Nehemiah's absence from Jerusalem, the opposing enemies who had been silenced by Nehemiah took courage and opened the floodgates of evil, so that a deluge of sin rushed in upon the nation like an overwhelming torrent, carrying away the barriers of law and religion, and covenants and promises. The high priest, Eliashib, himself desecrated the temple. The tithes for the support of the priests and of the temple worship were withheld. As a natural consequence crimes and sins increased rapidly—sorcery, adultery, false swearing, oppression, cheating the widow and fatherless; but, especially was was there a return to the custom of mixed marriages.

LESSON XI. "Lessons in Giving." Malachi appears to have been raised up to reprove the sins of the people; he prophesied the rejection of the Jews and the calling of the Gentiles. He prophesied of the coming of Christ. Malachi opens his prophecies by reminding the people of God's great and distinguished love toward them and their fathers; here he closes with a promise of the mission of Elijah the prophet.

LESSON XII. "Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing." In this lesson Malachi tells of the reward of the faithful and the punishment of the wicked.

LESSON XIII. "Christ's Coming Foretold." When Judah seemed to be on the verge of utter ruin God gave Isaiah a vision of the days of the Messiah. Sin in its destructive influence had blighted the nation. Records had been piled one upon another showing how depraved and unstable the Jews were. Even when Isaiah prophesied unto Judah he beheld them as those who walked in darkness, dwelling in the land of the shadow of death. They were diminished in numbers, losing in power, and disheartened for their future.

Mataafa to Raise Cacao.

Mataafa, the Samoan chief, has gone in for cacao raising, and has issued an order to his friends to turn their attention to the same industry. Now that the war is over, Mataafa has time to turn his attention to the arts of peace, and the result is the order mentioned.

If we consult the Encyclopedia for information about soap, we find in it this statement:

"The manufacturer of toilet soap generally takes care to present his wares in convenient form and of agreeable appearance and smell; the more weighty duty of having them free from uncombined alkali is in many cases entirely overlooked."

The authority is good, the statement is undoubtedly true, and careful people realize more and more that it is best to buy only an old-established brand like the "Ivory." A brand that they know is pure and harmless.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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That Lafayette Dollar.

Readers who may wonder why it is is that their favorite newspapers do not illustrate the new Lafayette dollar among their matters of interest are informed that it is because of the peculiar wording of an act of Congress and the peculiar interpretation placed upon it by the Secret Service Department of the Treasury, which, taken together, makes it a penal offense to print a representation of any coin. According to this absurd ruling, a newspaper picture of a silver coin is a counterfeit of that coin, and must be dealt with as severely as if there were danger that it might be circulated as such.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Skyscrapers in Paris.

A new departure in the building trade is being made in Paris. Hitherto houses of a dozen and more stories have been rarely erected outside the United States. The French capital, however, is soon to have one of fourteen. A correspondent states that it is being built in the Rue Mont Thaber, and will be fireproof throughout, being constructed entirely of cement and steel. When completed the archives of the Ministry of Finance will find a resting place within its walls.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.*

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FREE!

	TAGS.		TAGS.
1 Match Box	25	23 Clock, 8-day, Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer	500
2 Knife, one blade, good steel	25	24 Gun case, leather, no better made.	500
3 Scissors, 4½ inches.	25	25 Revolver, automatic, double action, 32 or 38 caliber.	600
4 Child's Set, Knife, Fork and Spoon	25	26 Tool Set, not playthings, but real tools	650
5 Salt and Pepper Set, one each, quadruple plate on white metal	50	27 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome	800
6 French Briar Wood Pipe	25	28 Remington Rifle No. 6, 22 or 32 cal.	800
7 Razor, hollow ground, fine English steel	50	29 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled	1000
8 Butter Knife, triple plate, best quality	60	30 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable	1000
9 Sugar Shell, triple plate, best qual.	60	31 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments	1500
10 Stamp Box, sterling silver	70	32 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blued steel	1500
11 Knife, "Keen Kutter," two blades	75	33 Rifle, Colt's, 16-shot, 22-caliber	1500
12 Butcher Knife, "Keen Kutter," 8-in blade	75	34 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid	2000
13 Shears, "Keen Kutter," 8-inch	75	35 Mandolin, very handsome	2000
14 Nut Set, Cracker and 6 Picks, silver plated	80	36 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge	2000
15 Base Ball, "Association," best qual.	100	37 Remington, double-barrel, hammer Shot Gun, 10 or 12 gauge	2000
16 Alarm Clock, nickel	150	38 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or gents	2500
17 Six Genuine Rogers' Teaspoons, best plated goods	150	39 Shot Gun, Remington, double barrel, hammerless	3000
18 Watch, nickel, stem wind and set	200	40 Regina Music Box, 15½ inch Disc	5000
19 Carvers, good steel, buckhorn handles	200		
20 Six Genuine Rogers' Table Spoons, best plated goods	250		
21 Six each, Knives and Forks, buckhorn handles	250		
22 Six each, Genuine Rogers' Knives and Forks, best plated goods	500		

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900.

Special Notice! Plain "Star" Tin Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under side of tag), are *not good for presents*, but will be paid for in CASH on the basis of twenty cents per hundred, if received by us on or before March 1st, 1900.

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Christmas is over for 1899.

Miss Dora Drake is home on a vacation.

Once more we welcome the beautiful snow.

Mr. and Mrs. Asher Drake spent their Christmas in Altoona.

Mr. John W. Crotsley spent last Saturday night and Sunday at Mr. Dell's, in Mapleton.

Mr. Newton Park, and lady friend were guests of Mr. and Mrs. P ark over Christmas.

Mr. J. D. Crotsley has purchased a new set of bob-sleds. The young folks are waiting for snow.

Mr. S. A. McClain, a resident of Smith Valley, who has been employed at Pittsburg for some time is home spending Christmas with his family.

One of Smith Valley's well respected young men, Ross McConaughey started last Sunday for Grapeville where he will find employment for the winter. We wish him good health and a Happy New Year.

Preaching at Beech Run Chapel next Sunday at 10:30.

Alvin Decker and wife are visiting friends at Jonsonburg, Elk county.

Hunting season has closed. Respect the law aad don't throw illegal lead.

Emily J. Dell is spending a few weeks with her sick sister Mrs. Adam Bagshaw.

Humphrey Chilcote our old time neighbor took his Christmas dinner in Smith Valley.

J. O. Apgar is the happiest man in this section yet we believe he would rather it had been a boy.

Mrs. Charity Shoop continues to hold her reputation for raising fine porkers killing two which weighed 606.

U. C. Conference.

The Pennsylvania conference, United Christian church, convened in annual session at Brush Ridge chapel, Huntingdon county, James A. Benson, pastor loci, Thursday, December 7, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M. Upon the absence of the chairman, the conference was opened by the secretary. After roll call and noting of absentees, conference was organized by electing Rev. J. A. Benson chairman and Rev. P. A. Baker secretary. The minutes of the previous session were read and adopted. The minutes of conference held at Whiteland church, Juniata county, Pa., October 25, 1894, were approved, adopted and declared to be of full force and virtue by the unanimous vote of conference.

J. A. Benson, J. W. Kain and A. J. Horner were chosen committee on worship. The same committee was constituted boundary committee. The committee on worship reported as follows: J. W. Kain to preach on Friday evening, P. A. Baker on Saturday evening, A. J. Horner on Sunday morning and Sunday evening. Nelson Knight and C. M. Singer were continued missionary treasurer and secretary. J. A. Benson, A. J. Horner and J. W. Kain were chosen annual conference committee. A. J. Horner was chosen to preach the opening sermon at next session. The committee elected last year to examine applicants for license was continued for another year. Conference resolved itself into a committee of the whole and discussed the propriety of stationing the preachers as heretofore. After fully discussing the subject, the conference decided to allow each one of its ministers liberty to preach whenever called upon to do so.

Upon account of the absence of N. Knight, A. J. Horner, of Centre county, preached the opening sermon for the present session. Cassville was selected as the place to hold the next session. The conference authorized the chairman to call a special meeting of conference during the year if necessary.

SECRETARY.

Ephraim Taylor.

The Altoona *Tribune* of last Saturday contains the following concerning the death of a native of this county:

Full of years, respected by all who knew him, a Christian citizen has been called to his reward, and Mr. Ephraim Taylor lies dead at his home, 1120 Thirteenth avenue. Thursday evening Mr. Taylor appeared to be in his usual health, indeed for some time past he had been much better. Adjoining him at 1122 Thirteenth avenue, his son, W. F. Taylor, division operator, resides and it was his custom each morning to visit his father to see if all was well.

An employee had not seen the elder gentleman yesterday (Friday) morning and so informed the son, who went to the house and found the door unlocked. On entering he had gone no further than the dining room where he found his father's form lying on the floor, rigid in death. It is likely he was stricken early in the night, and the cause of death was determined to be apoplexy by the physician who was summoned.

Mr. Taylor was born near Newberg, Huntingdon county, and was aged 75 years, 6 months and 12 days. He was a resident of Altoona since 1868. At one time he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, but for twenty years past had lived a life of retirement. His wife died August 5, 1889. He is survived by two sons—W. F., of this city, and Rev. S. J. Taylor, of Carey, Ohio. One brother is also living, Joseph Taylor, of Fulton county.

Ever since its organization the deceased was a member of the Chestnut Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Attentive to his church duties, an unassuming gentleman, he has gone to his reward.

—Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and cannot help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

School Reports.

The following is a report of the Borough Schools for the 3d month ending December 11, 1899:

No. 1. Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Male,	Female,	Total.
Whole number enrolled,	21	13	34
Average attendance	19	12	31
Per cent of attendance	92	89	91

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Robert Truax, Vernon Neice, Cecil Bell, Charlie Young, Brinton Dell, Boyd Wertz John Turnbaugh, Ernest Hooper Harold Spangler, Cecil O'Connor, Chester Gillam, Lorma Stubbs, Laura Lamberson, Ruth O'Connor, Lena Truax. Visitors 2.

No. 2. Milda D. Chilcote, Teacher.

	Male,	Female,	Total.
Whole number enrolled	14	17	31
Average attendance	13	16	29
Percent of attendance	92	90	91

The following are the names of pupils who were present every day during the month. Esther Brown, Tillie Neice, Maud Barkley, Florence Dell, Ethel Wood, Mattie Brininger Roy O'Connor, Edward Spangler, Clinton Dell, David Norris, Loy Rex, William Hooper Harry Long, Harry Turnbaugh, Victor Wallet, Harry Henderson. Visitors 7.

No. 3. J. L. Hetrick, Teacher.

	Male,	Female,	Total.
Whole number enrolled	14	10	24
Average attendance	13	8	21
Percent of attendance	91	89	90

The following pupils were present every day: Edith Wood, Mattie O'Connor, Nannie Henderson, Charles Shore, and Charles O'Connor.

No. 4. G. W. Wright, Teacher.

	Males,	Females,	Total
Whole number enrolled	12	9	21
Average attendance	11	8	19
Percent of attendance	91	90	91

The following missed no time during the month. Charles Swope, Edward McCarl, Emory Niece, Jesse Swope, Myrtle Wright, Etta McDonald, Lulu McDonald, Ada McDonald, Ada Wilson. Visitors 2.

Local Institute at Pine Grove.

Following is the program of a local institute to be held at Pine Grove school house, Saturday, January 6, 1900, beginning at 9.30 A. M.:

Address of welcome, A. W. Wright; response, T. W. Smith.

"How Do You Teach Beginners in Reading?" Miss Bertha Coder, Harper E. Swope, Harper A. Wright.

"Factors in Character-Building," J. L. Hetrick, W. S. McClain, Mrs. T. J. Wright, Miss Milda Chilcote.

"Psychology Applied to Teaching," S. L. Glasgow, G. W. Wright, T. W. Smith, J. G. Hicks.

"The Ideal School," Mrs. Lou Dell, Monroe Quarry, I. N. Swope, J. O. Smith, Directors and Patrons.

All persons interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend and take part, as the topics will be open for general discussion.

The program will be interspersed with music and recitations.

COMMITTEE.

—J. I. Bevry, Logantown, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Prize Leather.

The Chicago Leather Trade Journal says: Leas and McVitty have been awarded a silver medal and diploma by the Franklin Institute on their exhibit of leather at the National Export Exposition. This is the highest award made, and covers the following tannages Salem tannage of oak belting butts; Salem and Howard tannages of scoured oak backs and bends; New River tannage of Texas oak sole in cropped sides and bends; also Saltillo and North American tannages of Texas oak sole for account of Calvin Greene and Son, for whom this firm is selling agent. The firm of Leas and McVitty was established in 1855, and was succeeded by D. P. Leas and T. E. McVitty in 1872, who have continued the business uninterruptedly and have increased the volume steadily until the present time. Besides the above honor they obtained World's Fair awards and medals at Philadelphia 1876; Paris 1878, and Chicago 1893.

—"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

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CHARCOAL TIN

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Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank,)
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Subscribe for the ITEM.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company to erect and maintain poles for telephone lines in the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS: The Central Pennsylvania Telephone & Supply Company has applied to the authorities of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, for permission to erect poles and run wires on the same over or under the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough as provided by the 4th section of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" as amended by an act approved 25th June, 1885.

Therefore be it ordained and enacted by the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, its successors or assigns, its or their agents, servants and employees are permitted to erect and maintain in the streets, lanes and alleys of the borough of Saltillo, Pennsylvania, and over or under the same, a line or lines of poles and wires, with all such necessary and usual fixtures therefor as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of a telephone or signal business by means of electricity.

SECTION 2. That the poles shall be reasonably straight and with the fixtures so to be erected shall be put in a safe and substantial manner and shall be located by the street committee or the street commissioner under their direction in such manner as not to obstruct said streets, lanes and alleys in their ordinary and customary use and shall be erected, maintained and cared for at the cost of said Company.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this 13th day of December, A. D., 1899.

GEO. SLEEMAN,
ATTEST: President Borough Council.
PAUL RUPERT, [Seal]
Clerk of Council

Approved this 13th day of December, 1899.

ATTEST: C. B. CRUM,
PAUL RUPERT, [Seal] Chief Burgess.
Clerk of Council.

—F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector, of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS,
Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

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Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-06.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
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J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

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which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 27, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington ..	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown. ...	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32. Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona..... 5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood..... 5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham . 5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ... 5.45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton. 6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown 7.37	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....8 20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville. 8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg , Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 11 55	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45	2 30		
Wahg't'n 1.00	1.00	*4.1	7.15	10.55	4 05		
Phila.....11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25	
New York 2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation. We use no other." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 31—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The heavenly record.—Luke x, 20; Rev. iii, 1-5. (A New Year's meeting.)

The references in these passages are to the "book of life," an expression of frequent occurrence in the Scriptures. In its figurative use in the Old Testament it is the register of the covenant people. There and elsewhere it also refers to the list which God keeps in heaven of those who are His, whose names, as it were, are written in a book, giving them a title to eternal life. "It contains a list of the righteous and insures to those whose names are written therein life before God first in the earthly kingdom of God and then eternal life also." It is the record book of God, in which He keeps the names of those who are faithful and true to Him in Christ and from which He blots out the names of all who are unfaithful to Him. The reference suggests that—

1. If our names are written in the book of life, it should cause us great joy (Luke x, 20). To the 70 on their return from their missionary tour and their report of their great power—that even devils were subject to them—Jesus said, "Notwithstanding, in this rejoice not that the spirits are subject unto you, but rejoice rather because your names are written in heaven." To have power over evil spirits for the good of mankind would certainly be cause for rejoicing, but how much greater cause for rejoicing is the fact that our names are written in this Lamb's book of life. That record tells us that we are saved—saved for time and eternity. It tells us that we are the children of God and that God is specially interested in us and exercises special care and control of us. If anything in the world can cause us joy, this fact should, and a joy that will manifest itself in gratitude to God and consecration to His service.

2. If our names are written in the book of life, our one aim in life should be to see that they are not blotted out. They may be blotted out. Moses prayed that his name be blotted out for the good of Israel, which of course could not be done. In Rev. iii, 5, Jesus says, "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment, and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life." This statement shows that it is possible for our names to be blotted out of God's book of life. What a sad catastrophe such a fate would be! If the chief joy of earth is in having our names written in heaven, who can describe the sorrow of having them blotted out? But, though they may, yet they need not be blotted out. If we overcome—overcome sin, overcome trial, overcome unbelief—they shall not be. And Jesus will help us so that we can overcome. He has overcome the world, and through Him we may overcome it.

Let us be faithful to God in Christ and keep our names in the book of life, for thus only can we enter heaven. "Then shall in nowise enter into it anything that defileth, * * * but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life."

Bible Readings.—Ex. xxxii, 30-32; Eccl. xii, 13, 14; Isa. iv, 3; Dan. xii, 1-3; Math. xii, 36, 37; Acts xvii, 30, 31; Rom. ii, 12-16; I Cor. iv, 5; Phil, iv, 1-3; Heb. xii, 22-24; I Pet. iv, 1-5; Rev. xiii, 8; xvii, 8; xx, 12-15; xxi, 27.

In the Shadow.

We must all go there sometimes. The glare of the daylight is too brilliant. Our eyes become injured and unable to discern the delicate shades of color or appreciate neutral tints—the shadowed chamber of sickness, the shadowed house of mourning, the shadowed life from which the sunlight has gone. But fear not. It is the shadow of God's hand. He is leading thee. There are lessons which can be learned only there. The photograph of His face can be only fixed in the dark chamber. But do not suppose that He has cast thee aside. Thou art still in His quiver. He has not flung thee away as a worthless thing. He is only keeping thee close till the moment comes when He can send thee most swiftly and surely on some errand in which He will be glorified. O shadowed solitary one, remember how closely the quiver is bound to the warrior, within easy reach of the hand and guarded jealously!—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

The Value of Adversity.

The air from the sea of affliction is extremely beneficial to invalid Christians. Continued prosperity, like a warm atmosphere, has a tendency to unbind the sinews and soften the bones, but the cold winds of trouble make us sturdy, hardy and well braced in every part. Unbroken success often leads to an undervaluing of mercies and forgetfulness of the giver, but the withdrawal of the sunshine leads us to look for the sun.—Spurgeon.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or idney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Lyddite.

Chicago Tribune.

Lyddite, the high explosive with which the English are doing such fearful execution in South Africa, was discovered purely by accident. Lyddite is, in fact, nothing but picric acid in a solidified state. Picric acid was first made in 1771, and was for more than a century used as a dye without its explosive qualities being even suspected. It has an intensely bitter taste, and was used for that reason in the adulteration of beer. The fact of its long use without an accident illustrates what is one of the most valued properties of the new explosive. If lyddite be heated gently, for instance, it may be poured from one vessel to another with perfect safety. If heaten over an intensely hot fire it chars with a single fizzle. If pounded on an anvil there is no explosion. Lyddite may, therefore, be handled and transported without fear of accidents. It is only when a "detonator" is exploded in contact with it that the explosive force of lyddite is liberated. A detonator is a sensitive body which expodes with great violence, and in practice it is not placed in the lyddite shell until the gun is about to be fired. In making lyddite carbolic acid and sulphuric acid are mixed in equal proportions, and the temperature raised to the boiling point, when nitric acid is allowed to flow into the mixture. The yellow crystals which form in the bottom of the vessel after cooling are pure picric acid. When it is desired to make lyddite shells the picric acid crystals are melted, and the semi-fluid mass poured into the empty shell.

—L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selina, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 31. "The Heavenly Record"—Text, Luke x, 20; Rev. iii, 1-5.

"Rejoice because your names are written in heaven."

It is a common figure of speech in the Bible, that of record books in which the actions of men are written down and preserved by God and that from these documents the future destiny of each person shall be determined. Perhaps it refers to the custom in oriental lands of having a court historian or chronicler, who preserved in writing the notable events of the times and noted the names of those deserving special remembrance and reward because of eminent service given the king.

The idea is expanded in the book of Revelation and assumes a very poetical form with dramatic force. Malachi closes the Old Testament canon with a similar declaration of a book of remembrance in which God's chosen ones are recorded for reward.

The closing year emphasizes the thought of our past life record. What has it been? With all of us the message of the Spirit to the Lord's church should sound warning: "I have not found thy works perfect before God. Be watchful and strengthen the things which remain, that are ready to die. Hold fast and repent."

Warning and Promise.

"'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours."

This is the time when men take account of stock and figure up gains and losses. He who never strikes a balance sheet may get a living, but can scarcely expect to make much success in business. Men need to reckon up at times and see how their investments are paying. If some ventures are failures, close them out. Beware of similar things in future. What pays well increase and take care of. We must be warned by the past. We need at this time to consider seriously what our course in life is yielding. What way does it shape and tend? "If thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief, and thou shalt not know what hour I will come on thee." That warning sounds as sternly as when spoken to the Sardian people. It applies to us. Again, the promise is equally firm, "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment, and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before My Father and before His angels." It will pay to overcome, but is folly to be overcome. We have been sufficiently warned. Let us take heed!

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

WM. REED & SON.

GREAT HOLIDAY COAT SALE.

The warm weather brings us to the middle of December with too many Ladies' and Children's Coats. Many of these must be sold before January 1st. We will accomplish this by heavy reductions in price.

All Our Ladies' Black, Blue and Light Colored Jackets that were $12.50 and $15 are reduced to $10,

All our LADIES' JACKETS in Black, Blue, Tan and Brown that were $10 are now $8.

All our MISSES' JACKETS that were $10 are reduced to $7.50.

Many pretty GOLF CAPES have been reduced in price.

PLUSH CAPES in desirable styles have been reduced from $9 and $10 to $6.50 and $7.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING NOW.

Brisk selling of Gift Articles has not yet broken our big lines of pretty things.

We offer an immense variety of useful things for presents. We give merely a few points.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MACKINTOSHES, FURS, UMBRELLAS, HAIR BRUSHES, HAT BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, KID GLOVES AND MITTENS, POCKETBOOKS, CHATELAINES, UNDERSKIRTS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY BASKETS, LEATHER CASES, SATCHELS AND GRIPS, CELLULOID CASES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND BRASS ARTICLES, FANCY CHINA, CUT GLASS, VASES, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, BOOKS, BIBLES, MIRRORS, ETC.

You should see the stock. Careful attention given to mail orders.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22, up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed	$11 to $30.
Sewing Machines	$16.
Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier aud vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address, JERE B. REX, Executor, Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7 30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, 9 28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa.

—The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The revolution created by Mergenthaler in the development of printing was fully equal to that of Guttenberg in inventing it.

When wireless telegraphy becomes universal, what will become of the poor linemen. Well, possibly he can find employment in keeping the messages from scattering.

A new association has been formed in Germany for the cultivation of closer relations with Brazil, and as a result German enterprise in South America will surely be stimulated.

From Alabama comes the report of the death of a distinguished lawyer caused by over exertion at golf. This may be regarded as the exception that proves the rule that golf is a game in which one has enough and not too much work to do.

The automobile will not prove less interesting or less vivacious than the horse. It will never kick the dashboard into the atmosphere or shy at a wind-blown newspaper, but it can get its lever jammed, run away, blow up its gasoline tank and catch fire with bewildering cheerfulness on occasion.

Chicago's municipal pawnshop, authorized at the last session of the Illinois legislature, has been established and is now operated under a charter from the state, at which money will be advanced on personal security at the rate of one per cent. monthly instead of twice that amount, as the private pawnbrokers have been in the habit of charging. At the same time it may be reasonably assumed that the amount advanced will bear a more equitable relation to the value of the pledge than has generally been the case in transactions of this character.

Views of men everywhere differ in many respects as to extent and the direction that public education should take, but all, or nearly all, will agree that if public education is to proceed further than providing facilities for a rudimentary English education it should be in the direction of manual training. With a trade or a technical knowledge in some special line a man is always self-supporting, and in nearly every case is sure of lucrative employment. There is a great or greater field for the achievements of fame or wealth in the mechanic arts as in the overcrowded, so-called learned professions.

Figures are sometimes impressive simply by being so stupendous that the human mind grasps them with difficulty. An English physicist in a recent lecture, in order to bring to the comprehension of his hearers the idea of ultimate particles of water, said that if he were to empty a tumbler containing half a pint of water, letting out each second a number equal to one thousand times the population of the earth, it would require somewhere between 7,000,000 and 47,000,000 years to empty the tumbler. Lord Kelvin says that if a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth the particles would be between the size of cricket balls and that of footballs. If that statement is correct, the drops of water in all the oceans are not many times as numerous as the particles, or molecules, in a single drop.

Horticulturists generally will no doubt be very much interested in a lately announced remedy for the San Jose scale, an insect that requires no introduction, as it has long been known as the harbinger of woe and financial injury for the afflicted orchardist. Crude petroleum, according to a paper recently read before the association for the advancement of science, is the antidote that destroys and prevents the germination of San Jose scales. Experiments with crude petroleum have demonstrated that it not only destroys this pernicious insect, but that it stimulates the growth of the tree to which it is applied. The results of these experiments have proved the fallacy of two long-standing beliefs, the first and foremost of which is that the San Jose scale can only be eradicated by destroying the tree infested with the bug, and second that petroleum baths are fatal to trees. Oil, when applied to the leaves of trees, has a bad effect, it is true, but then the remedy referred to is intended for the trunk of the tree only.

SERENITY.

This world's but a bubble,
The cynics declare;
A light film of trouble
With filling of air.
They call it delusion
And vow it's accurst—
'Twill end in confusion
And swell up and burst.

But bubbles have tintings
Alluring and bright,
And reflect 'mid their glintings
Much goodness and light.
Some explosion may blow it
To bits. Why despair?
We'll none of us know it
And none of us care.

THE CAVALIER'S ESCAPE.

BY BESSIE MORGAN

My Aunt Augusta Wilberforce lived in a little New England town on the seacoast. Her house, standing well back from the street and surrounded by magnificent elms, was one of the oldest and most aristocratic in the village.

It was a delightful place to visit, and particularly for a child of dreamy and imginative temperament, its attractions were endless.

The garden, with its box-edged walks and old-fashioned flowerbeds, and the house, where everything dated past one generation after another, had equal charms for me.

Aunt Augusta lived entirely in the past; the friends she had lost long years before lived for her still. I used to think she took more comfort with them than many people do with their living ones.

Her walls were hung with portraits and some really fine paintings. Among them was one of which I was particularly fond, called "The Cavalier's Escape."

A handsome young man in slashed doublet and long purple hose was creeping up the stone steps, from a gloomy dungeon, past his sleeping jailer. His boots with their long shining spurs he carried under his arm, and a beautiful maiden waited for him at the top of the shadowy stairs, with the great castle key in one slender hand, while the other was lifted warningly, her frightened eyes fixed on the jailer's unconscious face.

I speak of the cavalier as young and handsome, though, truth to tell, only the back of his head, with his long auburn love-locks, was visible in the picture; but notwithstanding this fact, I have never been able to get over the idea that once I saw his face. But I'll tell you how it happened.

I was paying my usual summer visit to my aunt, and spending my time very satisfactorily to myself in reading and dreaming. I was 13 years old, and considered by my friends to possess more imagination than was altogether good for me.

But on the particular day of which I am telling you my meditations were interrupted by one of the neighbors, who came in to beg my Aunt Augusta to allow her to examine my great-grandmother's wedding dress. Her daughter was going to take part in some tableaux and wanted an inspiration for her costume.

The wonderful gowns my aunt kept hidden away in the dark recesses of the "spare room" wardrobe I looked upon with delight and awe, on the rare occasions when she would allow me a peep at these treasures. But I was never permitted to touch any of them, though it was the desire of my life to see myself arrayed in my great-grandmother's wedding dress. After Mrs. Woodfern had gazed and admired to her satisfaction my aunt folded the beautiful satin and lace, locked them away again out of sight, and gave me the keys to put back in her desk, while she accompanied her guest downstairs.

I was obediently on my way to her room, when something Mrs. Woodfern was saying caught my ear.

"Three houses have been entered already, Miss Wilberforce. Do you think it is safe for you here, with no man to call in for protection? You have so many valuable things to attact a burglar."

"I am not nervous," Aunt Augusta answered as they passed out of sight. but I felt I must hear the account Mrs. Woodfern was giving of the burglar's desperate deeds, so I dropped the keys in my pocket and hurried down, meaning to come up at once and take care of them after Mrs. Woodfern was gone.

There was a full moon that night. It streamed into all the windows and lighted up the rooms with its splendor. Aunt Augusta went to bed early with a headache, and I wandered about the house by myself, indulging in fancies of the wildest nature.

The portraits looked at me solemnly from the walls, and I thought of Hans Andersen's stories, and wished they would come down and talk to me. How delightful it would be to see all the stately ladies and gentlemen walking about in the moonlight! But perhaps they they were only waiting for me to be out of the way.

I was standing before my great-grandmother's portrait, when I remembered the keys in my pocket—I could try that wedding dress on then and no one be the wiser! I would not hurt it; there was no reason why any one should mind.

Noiselessly, I crept upstairs to the the big front room, that also was flooded with moonlight—I had forgotten the blinds with the keys.

Closing the door softly behind me, I crossed the floor on tiptoe and unlocked the great wardrobe's doors, holding my breath at my own daring, but in a few minutes there I stood, in the shining satin, with the beautiful old lace veil falling like a mist around me.

It really was wonderful how it all fitted me, even the little satin shoes, with the great paste buckles, that shone like diamonds of the purest water.

I walked into the moonlight and looked down at myself. Oh, what a pity no one could see! Even I could only get half a glimpse at the glories of my costume.

If only I dared go downstairs, the long mirror between the windows in the parlor would be what I wanted!

No sooner said than done. A spirit of adventure was alive in my heart, and with my train over my arm I passed quietly down. There was no one to hear. Aunt Augusta slept soundly, and the only servant was in her room at the back of the house. Tranquil and serene, I stood and contemplated my charms; then, with a little sigh of mingled satisfaction and regret, I prepared to return whence I came, since not even the pictures would not come down and bear me company.

With the thought of the pictures still in my head I stepped out into the hall, and stopped—for there was a man going softly upstairs. The light was dim, and he was wrapped in a dark cloak, but I saw he was carrying his boots under his arm, and in an instant I remembered the cavali r.

I was not as much frightened as you would have supposed. I never once thought of the burglar Mrs. Woodfern had been talking about. It seemed only natural, and a matter of course, that something unusual should happen.

The rustle of my train, as I let it fall, attracted the cavalier's attention. He turned and saw me there in a narrow strip of moonlight that fell through the hall window, and in an instant he was coming down again toward me.

I retired before him farther and farther till I was back again in the moonlighted parlor. But still he came on. I could see him quite plainly then—such a handsome young man, though wild and daring! It seemed as if I had always known his face must be like that—only his auburn love-locks were gone.

"I was told this house was haunted," he said, under his breath, looking at me with his dark eyes.

I had a vague impression in my mind that it would be a good thing if I were safely back again in my own room with the door l cked; but since I was downstairs I might as well make the best of it. Perhaps it was only a dream, after all, so I looked at the cavalier steadily.

"Are you alone?" I asked. "Where are the others?" I spoke softly because I did not wish to wake Aunt Augusta.

He did not answer, but came a step nearer, amazement in his face.

"I suppose the jailer is still asleep," I said casually. The cavalier gave a tremendous start and looked over his shoulder. "If you were trying to escape," I said, "there was no use in going upstairs."

The cavalier came nearer still and caught me by my wrist, but he did not look any less puzzled.

"Flesh and blood," I heard him mutter, and certainly there was nothing unsubstantial about his grasp. But suddenly his brow grew dark. "What do you mean?" he whispered, fiercely. "Is this a trap to catch me?"

"No," I answered. I began to get frightened, and spoke hurriedly. "Escape, if you want to—quick, before he wakes up."

"Where is he, upstairs?" frowning still, but I could tell by the way he looked toward the window that he meant to go.

"No; he is in there"—pointing to the room across the hall. "But I won't wake him up; only let go my arm. You hurt me!"

"Do you give me your solemn word of honor that you will not scream or make any sound or attempt to leave this room for half an hour?" demanded my captor.

I promised readily enough, and he motioned me to sit down in Aunt Augusta's big chair, and then, without a sound, he opened the window. I thought he was gone, but no, he had stopped, and was looking back at me as I sat there in the moonlight, gravely watching him, and then he came back and stood beside me.

"I don't know who or what you are," he said; "but you are the strangest girl I ever saw—and the prettiest. Did I hurt her poor little wrist?" And then I suppose he remembered the gallantry of the days to which he belonged, for he bent his dark head down low and kissed my arm as it rested on the chair beside him. Then he vanished like a shadow and closed the window softly behind him.

I sat motionless in the big chair and waited. The moonlight slipped down from my bridal veil and across my satin lap down to my shining shoe-buckles, and at last was gone altogether; but still the jailer did not wake up, and all the other pictures stayed quietly in their frames, and I leaned my head back in Aunt Augusta's great chair and went fast asleep while I waited.

The clock was striking two when I awoke, and then I was frightened. My mind was full of vague, half remembered terrors. I was afraid of myself, in my ghostly dress, and flew upstairs as if pursued. I had to get a candle from my room to see to put away my finery—the great spare room had grown so dark—and there were queer noises in the wardrobe, and in every corner. I remembered then about the burglar, and shook from head to foot with fear. It did seem as if I never should get those things put away.

But it was done at last, and oh, the joy when I was safely back in my room with my door locked fast behind me!

There is the story, you can call it what you please—a ghost story, or a burglar story, or a dream. There was nothing next morning to prove which it was.

I went down as soon as I was dressed to look at the pic ure in the sittingroom, but the cavalier was there still, noiselessly climbing the weary stairs past the sleeping jailer. I couldn't help being sorry for him, that he hadn't escaped, after all.

I put back my aunt's keys directly after breakfast. I didn't care about keeping them any longer, and to this day I am not altogether sure whether I ever tried on my great-grandmother's wedding dress or not.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

An Episode in the Career of a Carlisle Indian Centre Rush.

The champion middle-weight of the world stepped off the train that was rapidly bearing him to California and new laurels. It was a small Dakota town at which the train stopped. On the station platform was the usual crowd of loungers, including a lone savage.

The champion had been indulging in strong waters, despite the prohibition laws of North Dakota, and was in a frisky mood—rather searching for excitement.

He espied the Indian; then he beckoned to his friends.

"Watch me have some fun with old Ripping Thunder there," said he. His friends smiled in sympathy, and the party made towards the lone savage.

The champion struck a theatrical attitude. "Me bad man, John!" quoth he. "Want to drink Injun's blood!"

The Indian gazed in cold disdain, and stepped backward.

The champion followed. "Urghh!" said he, grinding his teeth. "If I can't have Injun's blood, knock off Injun's hat off, anyhow!"

With this he made an attempt to do it. Then it was that the barometer fell a foot in one-tenth of second in that part of Dakota, indicating a powerful storm centre.

It was too sudden to get details, but the champion rose in the air, flapping like a flag in a gale of wind, and the champion came down again with a thump that rattled the station windows. And the champion flew to the right and to the left—now here, now there—landing on his head or feet, regardless of consequences. There was a scurry of dust, a vibrating champion impelled by what seemed to be a half-dozen lone Injuns, and the trouble was over.

The champion sat up and regarded his unmoved conqueror.

"It's all right, my friend," said he, sadly. "This is on me, and I don't care who knows it; but if you'd only tell me where you learned the art I think I'd be almost happy."

"Your curiosity is natural under the circumstances, and I don't mind gratifying it," answered the lone Indian. "I played centre rush on the Carlisle football team season of '94."

And then he drew his blanket around him and departed, still untroubled.—H. W. Phillips, in the Criterion.

The Theory of Hearing.

In the physiological section of the British association Dr. Albert Gray (Glasgow) read a paper on "The Theory of Hearing." His view of the function of the cochlea, as set forth in his paper, is like that of Helmholtz, that sound is analyzed into its simple constituent tones by the basilar membrane. The result of this analysis is that variations in pressure on the nerve terminations will occur, and that these pressure variations are analyzed in the central nervous system. In support of the theory he put forward he cited the close analogy which it shows between the sense of hearing and that of touch. It further explains the existence of noise as distinguished from musical sounds, and the fact that under certain circumstances the ear is able to perceive differences of phase.—London Daily News.

"Greaser," meaning a native Mexican or Spanish-American, was first applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to Mexicans there.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

52

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	27
Firsts	25	@	26
Thirds to seconds	22	@	24
State—Thirds to firsts	22	@	26
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	25
Imitation Creamery	17	@	22
Factory, fresh firsts	17½	@	18
Low grades	16	@	17
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12⅛	@	12¾
Small	12¾	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	7½	@	9¾
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	25	@	26
Western—Choice	23½	@	24
Southern	22	@	23
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, 1898	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 27½
White kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 65
Yellow eye, 1898	—	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	6	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	13
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	11	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	11
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	14	@	15
1898, choice	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	14	@	15
Common to fair	8	@	10
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	85	@	87½
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye	65	@	70
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	5 00	@	7 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	75	@	1 00
Okra, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	85
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	8
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 00
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79⅞
No. 2 Red	—	@	75⅛
Corn—No. 2	39¾	@	40¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31¼
Track mixed	29	@	30½
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	56	@	57
Lard—City	5¼	@	5⅜
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 40	@	4 50
Country dressed	4	@	6½

TOBACCO.

Sales of domestic and seedleaf tobacco were 965 cases at full prices and the market closed firm. Sales included the following: Twenty-five cases 1898 New England Havana at 5c., 340 cases crop 1898 Wisconsin Havana at 9½@13c., 200 cases crop 1898 Zimmers at 12@12½c., 300 cases 1898 Pennsylvania seedleaf at 10½@12½c. and 100 cases 1895 Pennsylvania seedleaf crop 1895 at 13c. Sales of Havana tobacco were 400 bales at 57½@90c. and sales of Sumatra were 75 bales at 85c.@1.50 in bond.

THE COUNTRY'S WHEAT CROP.

Yield Last Season Placed at 547,300,000 Bushels—A Larger Acreage Sown.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1899 at 547,300,000 bushels, or 12.3 bushels an acre.

The production of winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 bushels, and that of spring wheat at 255,600,000 bushels.

Every important wheat growing State has been visited by special agents of the Department, and the changes in acreage are the result of their investigations.

The newly scheduled area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the fall of 1898. The sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the Southern States, and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The average of condition is 97.1.

The acreage sown with winter rye is estimated at seven per cent less than that of last year. The average of condition is 98.2 per cent.

New South Wales Wheat Yield.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The official estimates of the wheat area of the colony are 1,361,511 acres, with a probable yield of 13,660,700 bushels; available surplus for export, 90,000 tons.

Buying Wool in Advance.

For several weeks past a representative of Eastern wool firms, principally from Boston, has been canvassing the wool-growing sections of Washington in an effort to buy up next year's clip. The cause assigned for offering to buy in advance is that heavy orders have been received by the houses represented for delivery next fall, and to make sure of a supply all the crops possible are now being secured.

Hamburg Wants American Fruit.

The Society of Fruit Dealers of Hamburg, Germany, has adopted resolutions declaring that American fruit is indispensable in Germany and protesting against a duty.

GEN. WOOD AT HIS POST

Americans and Cubans Salute the New Governor-General.

HE FORMALLY TAKES COMMAND.

Great Enthusiasm When General Wood's Steamer Arrived at Havana — All Classes Welcomed the New Governor-General—Cuban Papers Comment Favorably On His Appointment.

HAVANA (By Cable).—The welcome given Major-General Wood, the new Governor-General of Cuba, on entering Havana, was, according to all the old residents, without parallel in the history of the island. The elaborate display of bunting in the harbor and the multitude of boats and bands showed that the hastily formed Reception Committee had done excellent work. Moreover, there was a heartiness in the cheering that was quite unusual.

General Wood arrived here at daybreak on the steamer Mexico, Captain McIntosh. The steamer was gayly decorated with flags. From Cabanas Fortress a Major General's salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the Cubans from the Punta fired a Governor-General's salute of twenty-one guns by the explosion of petards.

Civil Governor Nunez was the first man, after the pilot, to board the Mexico. He was accompanied by Commissioner of Customs Bliss, Generals Chaffee, Richards and Humphreys, Mayor La Coste, a deputation from the courts and from every department of Government.

Every launch in the harbor, barges and rowboats were hired and decorated with bunting. Even a big ferryboat, with a band, was pressed into service. Three bands played during the hour which General Wood remained on the Mexico after her arrival. Then he boarded a launch supplied by the Entertainment Committee, while a salute of twenty-one rockets, each having American or Cuban flags attached, was fired. Much enthusiasm was manifested on every side.

Very beautiful was the display made by the procession of launches which escorted the new Governer-General to the shore. Many of the launches towed large and gayly decorated boats.

A large crowd received General Wood at Machina Wharf, and upon landing there he was greeted with hearty cheers. He was then driven to the Hotel Inglaterra.

During the morning there was a constant stream of callers at the hotel. One of the first callers was Senor Queseda, Special Commissioner of Cuba at Washington, who arrived on the steamer Mascotte at the same time the new Governor-General arrived on the Mexico.

No reception was given to General Wood on shore, as the committee thought that to do this might show a want of proper respect for General Brooke, the retiring Governor General.

At noon General Wood, with Lieutenant Brooks, his aide, went to the palace and called on General Brooke. The latter presented the members of the Cabinet and the officers of his staff. He then turned his office over to General Wood.

When told of the death of General Lawton General Wood was deeply affected, and for several minutes was unable to converse.

The local papers devote considerable space to the reception, declaring that General Wood is the most acceptable man who could have been appointed to bring Cuba out of her difficulties and into a quiet harbor.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN HAVANA.

Ten Chief Appraisers Arrested by Secret Service Men.

HAVANA (By Cable).—A sensation was caused in Havana by the arrest of ten of the Chief Appraisers of the Custom House staff, on the charge of being in collusion with many Havana merchants to swindle the Government out of large sums.

It is asserted that the fraud has been practised for two weeks at least, and probably for a longer period, and it is believed that thousands of dollars have been corruptly diverted.

Colonel Bliss obtained evidence enough to warrant the arrests, and, as he believes, to insure conviction. The swindle was accomplished by a classification of articles under which valuable goods went into cheap classes.

Those under arrest are Alberto Colla, Julio Mesa, Jose Lasa, Francisco Lopez, Enrique Vueltas, Enrique Huertas, Juan Chacon, Enrique Cubas, Pedro Chacon and Angel Corugedo.

SAMOAN TREATIES REPORTED.

Senate Committee, Despite Bacon's Opposition, Acts Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized a favorable report upon the two treaties negotiated with Great Britain and Germany for the dissolution of the tripartite agreement for the control of the Samoan Islands.

Senator Bacon, one of the new Democratic members of the committee, was the only opponent of the treaty, and he did not seek to delay the reporting of it to the Senate. His opposition was directed toward acquisition by this country of the Island of Tutuila, and was based upon the contention that the consent of the islanders should be first secured.

He was met on this proposition with the statement that the natives were nothing more than wandering tribes, and with the argument that the United States could not afford to forego the opportunity to secure complete control of Pago Pago Harbor, which this treaty furnishes.

Punishment Awaits Samoans.

BERLIN (By Cable).—Advices received here from Apia, Samoa, say a slight disturbance has occurred at the village of Vuatvanu owing to depredations upon the property of three chiefs who were expelled for refusing to pay the poll tax imposed by the Consuls of the Dreidbund. The Consuls have demanded that the guilty parties be sent to Apia for punishment, which has been promised.

Effect of Rural Free Mail Delivery.

Sixty post offices in Carroll County, Maryland, have been ordered abolished by the Post Office Department at Washington in consequence of the establishment there of the Westminster wagon free delivery. All are offices of the fourth class. The new service not only brings a fourth-class post office to the door of nearly every patron of the old offices, but also provides free delivery and a house-to-house registry and money order system.

UNANIMOUS FOR THE WAR

Remarkable Outburst of Patriotic Fervor in Great Britain.

Thousands of Volunteers Eager to Enlist For Service in South Africa—London to Equip a Corps.

LONDON (By Cable).—Whatever may be going on at the seat of war, there is an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm in England and Scotland worthy of the noblest traditions of the Elizabethan era. The Ministers have appealed to the nation for men to fight the battle of the empire in South Africa, and the response is fairly electric. Battalion after battalion of militia is volunteering for foreign service.

Lord Chesham is enlisting a body of three thousand yeomanry cavalry, and the number can be doubled. London regiments of the volunteer force are ready to provide fifty thousand trained citizen soldiers at short notice, and from England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland come offers by which that number of volunteers can be trebled.

The fibre of British patriotism is as strong and genuine as it was in the time of the Spanish Armada. There are no signs of flinching, in any quarter from the defence of the empire. The ministers have put the nation on its mettle, and can now pick and choose the men they want and hold immense reserves behind for future drafts.

Mr. Goschen reports that the Admiralty has already provided sea transport for 120,000 troops of all arms to South Africa. Another 120,000 are available if the Ministers need them.

The War Office, while embarrassed by the spirit and fervor of this national uprising, is going methodically about the work of reinforcing the British army now under fire. The Seventh and Eighth divisions will be mobilized like the previous divisions, with army reservists. In this way what remains of the army reserve, nominally 78,000 men, will be brought into active service.

Nine battalions of militia will be sent to Africa out of the twenty-four embodied, the preference being shown for artillerymen. How large a force of volunteers will be employed is not yet determined, but artillerymen again will be specially favored, and also the best marksmen among the riflemen.

The yeomanry force barely exceeds ten thousand, but the War Office will take all these sturdy rural cavalrymen it can get. It will also encourage enlistment of the mounted forces in Canada and other colonies and avail itself fully of assistance from the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal. To what extent India will be allowed to co-operate in the defence of the empire is unknown.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London $150,000 was donated toward equipping a special corps of 1000 volunteers for service in South Africa. It was resolved to confer the freedom of the city on each volunteer, following the precedent of 1759.

Australia Sends Hospital Corps.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The Government of this colony has decided to send a field hospital corps and a battery of artillery to South Africa in addition to the mounted contingent.

FIRES COST EIGHT LIVES.

Two Disastrous Tenement Blazes in New York City.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Eight persons met death in two tenement house fires which occurred in the city a few days ago. Several more persons were burned and otherwise injured.

Six of the dead and all of the injured were victims of a fire which nearly gutted the five-story double tenement house at the southeast corner of Third avenue and 102d street, known as the Mentor.

That the loss of life was not greater was due to the splendid work of the firemen, who were on the scene in an incredibly short time and effected heroic rescues by means of their scaling and extension ladders.

The list of dead in the Third avenue fire is as follows: Patrick Barrett, thirty-three years old, laborer; Mrs. Patrick Barrett, twenty-seven years old; Julia Barrett, six years old; Mary Barrett, nine years old; Richard Nickerson, bricklayer, and an unknown woman.

The other fire occurred in a Tenth avenue tenement. It started in ash barrels on the first floor, and quickly swept through the entire building. The many inmates of the place made their way to the roof and to the rear fire escapes, and, though the confusion was great, it was believed all had escaped until the flames had been extinguished. Then the firemen found Mrs. Fox, with her child in her arms, on the stairway of the third floor. They had been smothered to death by the smoke.

LYNCHING FOLLOWS MURDER.

Negro Workman in Pennsylvania Is Chased and Shot by a Mob.

DUNBAR, Penn. (Special).--Sanford White Superintendent of Construction for the W. J. Rainey Coke Company at Mount Braddock works, was shot by Caleb Pierce, a negro laborer, and died while being taken to the hospital. The murderer fled for the hills followed by a crowd of citizens and workmen and finally overtaken and shot seven times.

Pierce was chased for two miles before his pursuers came within shooting distance. The negro held his revolver in his hand as the mob rushed up. He dropped the revolver and begged his captors not to lynch him. With an oath one of the mob shot him and a fusillade of bullets followed. The same men who had done the shooting improvised a stretcher and started to carry Pierce back to the hospital. He died on the way.

Sanford White was fifty years of age and leaves several children. He was very popular with the workmen. Pierce, the murderer, came to Mount Braddock recently from Virginia.

Elephant Kills His Trainer.

Patsy Forepaugh, trainer for Forepaugh and Sell's circus, was killed at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, by an elephant belonging to the circus and known as Sid. Forepaugh was trying to get the elephant to go to another part of the building where the elephants were, but Sid was sulky and refused to obey. Forepaugh sunk a hook into his trunk which greatly angered the elephant. Forepaugh was seized in the elephant's trunk and thrown to the ground with great violence. Sid then placed his forefoot upon Forepaugh, and throwing his weight upon him crushed his life out

GEN. H. W. LAWTON KILLED

Shot by a Filipino While Directing an Attack on San Mateo.

HE FELL ON THE FIRING LINE.

General Lawton Laughed When Warned of Danger by His Staff Officers—His Heart Was Pierced by the Ball and Death Was Almost Instantaneous—He Rose From the Ranks.

MANILA (By Cable). — Major-General Henry W. Lawton has been shot and killed. He was killed at San Mateo. He was standing in front of his troops and was shot in the breast. He died immediately.

General Lawton started from Manila Monday night with cavalry under Captain Lockett, and battalions of the Twenty-ninth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, for the purpose of capturing San Mateo, where Geronome was said to have three hundred insurgents.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. LAWTON.
(Who was killed at San Mateo by a Filipino sharpshooter.)

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock, and a three hours' fight ensued. General Lawton was walking along the firing line, within three hundred yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big white helmet he always wore and a light yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots, which clipped the grass near. His staff officers called General Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed, with his usual contempt for bullets. Suddenly he exclaimed, "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer.

Orderlies rushed across the field for the surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead General.

After three hours' shooting the Filipinos were dispersed into the mountains. Colonel Lockett took command when General Lawton fell.

Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a Government residence in Manila formerly occupied by a Spanish general.

CONFIRMED BY GENERAL OTIS.

Death of General Lawton Causes Great Sorrow in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The War Department received the following official confirmation of the killing of General Lawton, near San Mateo, Luzon.

"MANILA.—General Lawton, engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo, section of country northeast of Manila, killed instantly at 9.30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country. OTIS."

General Lawton's death greatly shocked the officials of the War Department, to nearly all of whom he was known personally. Hitherto his luck in battle had been marvelous. He had been in hundreds of skirmishes and midnight attacks. He was regarded as a man of action and of splendid courage.

The Indians came to know him as the most active, vigilant, wary and determined of foes, and his pursuit and capture of Geronimo, the famous Apache chieftain, had gone down in history as one of the most remarkable campaigns ever undertaken with the small force in hand.

It was learned at the War Department that instructions had been received from the President to prepare General Lawton's commission as a brigadier-general in the Regular Army to fill one of the existing vacancies, and the Adjutant General's clerks were at work on the commission when the information of his death was received.

General Lawton's Career.

Henry W. Lawton was born in Ohio on March 17, 1843. Like other Americans who carved their names on the roll of fame, he had nothing to help him along in life but a sound constitution and a plain education in the public schools.

He served in the Union Army throughout the Civil War, having entered the service as sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861. He was successively promoted through merit on the field of battle to First Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry in August, 1861; to Captain in May, 1862, and to Lieutenant-Colonel in November, 1864.

In March, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

He entered the regular establisnment in July, 1866, as Second Lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry, colored, and remained with that branch of the army until January, 1871, when he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, with which he remained until September, 1883, when he was appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Major.

Later he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and held that rank until the opening of the war with Spain, when President McKinley appointed him Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned him to the command of a division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Shafter. General Lawton sailed for the Philippine Islands on the transport Grant January 19. 1899.

CYCLING NOTES.

Tacoma, Wash., has twenty-two miles of cycle paths within the city limits.

The latest means of disposing of the bell on the bicycle is placing it on the pedal.

In England the cycle has been applied to buttermilking. A man sits on the wheel, and by means of a chain turns a churn.

The officers of a Chicago cycling club recently announced that if its character were not extended to social uses it would have to close.

In the Soudan campaign of 1898 bicycles were utilized as the motor power in providing electricity for working the telegraph wires.

An English tourist does not voice the sentiment of a majority of wheelmen in this country when he says that the rage for acetylene lamps is on the wane.

Bicycle manufacturers and dealers are confident of the continued popularity of the bicycle. Reports from the West and the East show that the factories are running on full time.

Thieves entered the basement of the High School at Long Branch, N. J., while the school was in session a few days ago and stole three wheels belonging to the young women of the senior department.

Bicycle paths can be rapidly made by a new machine, which has a triangular frame carried on wheels and fitted with disks in front to cut the earth, with a heavy roller at the rear to level the broken dirt and form a smooth path.

A novel carriage and bicycle lamp is claimed by a French chemist. It uses acetylene, which is generated in a porous vessel by the moisture passing through from an outside water vessel, the water not being in actual contact with the carbide.

Possibly bicycling as a mere fashion has seen its palmiest days, but it is safe to predict that with people, young and old, who know the exhilaration and benefit of a spin in the open air, the wheel will be as much of a companion next year as at any time in the past.

"In winter riding," says a veteran, "while the body should be kept thoroughly warm, it is a mistake to coddle the neck with a thick scarf. Wearing a scarf when cycling is prone to give one a cold when the ride is finished. The best plan is to carry a scarf in one's pocket and don it on dismounting."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Former Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, says he is a bankrupt.

Cecil Rhodes is said to have made millions out of the rise in diamonds since the beginning of the war in South Africa.

Congressman William Connell, of Pennsylvania, worked in the mines when he was a young man, but he is now the president of a bank.

The Duke of Orleans is reported to have been snubbed by three crowned heads—the Queen, the King of Italy and the King of the Belgians.

The top of a desk from Norwich University, Vt., in which Admiral Dewey had cut his name while a student there, sold in Boston the other day for $25.

What a curious fact it is that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who have been sent to South Africa to save British prestige, are both Irishmen born.

General Fitzhugh Lee, in an interview in Cuba, said he would not resign his position because of the promotion of General Wood to the Military Governorship of the Island.

General Joubert, who penned the British in at Ladysmith, visited this country a few years ago, and was made much of by the single taxers, of whose doctrine he is a warm adherent.

General Sir Francis Clery, now serving in the Transvaal, who is considered by many to be the greatest tactician in the British army, is an Irishman, the son of a Cork wine merchant.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, has been elected President of the International Law Association, to succeed Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General of Great Britain.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has become a convert to automobilism. He has a horseless carriage at his country place, Shelburne Farm, in Vermont. Dr. Webb's favorite vehicle is an electric motor carriage.

David Bremner Henderson, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, is the first Congressman representing a veritable western district to occupy that office. He is the first trans-Mississippi Speaker.

Since the death of his wife Lord Salisbury is leading a life so retired as to be almost that of a hermit. He will see only his oldest and most intimate friends or those who call on business of paramount importance.

LABOR WORLD.

The labor movement is progressing in a general way in San Francisco.

Carpenters of Dallas, Texas, have notified employes that after May 1, 1900, they will demand an eight-hour workday.

The union cigarmakers of Tampa, Fla., have enforced a demand that cigar factories be scrubbed and cleaned once a week.

The war in South Africa has practically killed the diamond industry at Antwerp, Holland. Relief committees are being organized to help the cutters who are already out of work.

It is estimated that from 140,000 to 150,000 cotton-mill operatives in the North are working under an advance of wages and that the advance in the South brings the total up to 160,000.

Iron moulders of Pittsburg, Penn., who went on strike some time ago to enforce a uniform wage of $3 a day, have about won their strike, nearly all the foundries having signed the new scale.

Barbers in the large cities of Missouri claim that the enactment of the barbers' law of that State, which requires an examination as to competency, etc., has given a boom to the barbers' unions.

Over 400 employes of the Illinois sugar refining works at Pekin, Ill., went on strike a few days ago because the wages of the skilled mechanics were being cut from time to time and cheap labor was introduced.

Notices have been posted by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of Lansford, Penn., of an increase of twenty-six cents per week in the miners' wages and twenty-one cents for laborers. It will affect 3000 laborers.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific has passed a resolution requiring that seamen in San Francisco shall demand the full hour from 12 to 1 for dinner. Up to this time it has been customary to allow only thirty, forty or forty-five minutes for dinner.

The various factories in Jamestown, N. Y., furnish work to 4974 hands; those at Dunkirk, N. Y., to 2807. At Falconer, a suburb of Jamestown, there are eleven manufacturing plants which give employment to 471 persons. The aggregate amount of wages paid is $5,000,000 a year.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President nominated Captain George W. Melville to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering with rank of Rear-Admiral.

A bill creating a commission of five to revise and codify the pension laws of the United States has been passed by the Senate.

The Controller of the Treasury ruled that Rear-Admiral Sampson was not entitled to a Rear-Admiral's pay while acting in that grade and reduced the amount allowed him.

The President has commuted to imprisonment for twenty years the capital sentences imposed by court-martial upon four American soldiers, members of a Washington regiment, in the Philippines, for attacks upon native women.

The State Department has been informed that the Government troops of Venezuela have defeated the forces under General Hermandez and that peace is at hand.

The marriage of Robert Bromley, honorary attache of the British Embassy, and the daughter of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, will take place on February 22, Washington's Birthday.

Captain Jewell, who took the Brooklyn from this country to Manila, has been relieved at his own request from the command, and ordered to return to the United States. He will give place to Captain C. M. Thomas in command of the Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn arrived at Manila a few days ago, winning easily the long race from this country which she had been running with the New Orleans.

Our Adopted Islands.

Louis Milan has been arrested in Havana, Cuba, with a counterfeiting outfit in his possession. He had bank paper enough to have flooded the island.

Nestor Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, and until recently a lawyer in New York City, died in Havana, Cuba.

The sugar crop in the Hawaiian Islands this season amounts to 282,807 tons, which is one of the largest in years.

Scattered bands of Macabebes which have been operating in the north of the Luzon Province are being collected with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them, and they are unfit for further mountain work.

American operations continue to be prosecuted with vigor in Luzon.

Two Spanish ships, from Cadiz and Barcelona respectively, arrived at Havana, Cuba, with one thousand emigrants.

Mr. Conley, who was at one time private secretary of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, has been placed under arrest at Havana, Cuba, by order of Secretary Root.

Only seven ports of Luzon besides Manila are in the possession of American troops to-day. These are Subig Bay, Iba, Lingayan, Dagupan, Cavite, Vigan and Aparri.

Letters have been found among the rebel archives at Manila giving outlines of a plan to obtain arms and ammunition from the Americans to use against them afterward.

Lieutenant Chadwick, with thirty Macabebes, visited the mountain town of Pamposa, P. I., and received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three officers, with their arms and ammunition.

Domestic.

Governor Murphy, of Arizona, expressed confidence that the Territory would be admitted to Statehood this winter.

Alfred Taylor had his arm, shoulder and collar bone removed in a Philadelphia hospital, survived the operation and is at work.

The municipal election at Meriden, Conn., resulted in the choice of E. E. West for Mayor by a majority of 394 over the Republican candidate, W. A. Kelsey. For the other city offices the Republicans were successful.

President H. C. Simmons, of Fargo College, at Fargo, N. D., while standing in a book store, dropped dead from heart disease. The deceased had been a prominent figure in congregational work in the Northwest.

The Alabama Supreme Court has decided that pool selling is illegal in that State. The decision may stop racing there.

The death of Winslow Robinson from a pistol shot wound at his home in Stapleton, S. I., is regarded by the police as due to suicide. The family attributes it to accident.

In New York City, the Church of the Messiah's congregation applauded the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage when he urged that Americans should stand by England should occasion require.

Children of New Jersey towns have been eating "brandy drops," and one was found in a street intoxicated. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has commenced a crusade against the candy dealers.

Fire completely destroyed the school annex building of St. Michael's Orphan Asylum in Pittsburg, Penn. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

Booker T. Washington has received a letter from John D. Rockefeller agreeing to give $10,000 to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at St. Louis, Mo., have proposed a plan to raise $1,000,000 to aid the Boers against England.

Chief of Police Murphy, of Farge, Minn. was shot by a burglar named Collins, whom he attempted to arrest at Noonhead. Murphy also fired a shot which hit Collins. Murphy is expected to die. Collins will live.

The Rev. J. T. Sunderland, D. D., formerly pastor of Unitarian churches in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Aakland, Cal., has accepted a call to the Highgate Unitarian Church, London, England, the church of which the late Rev. Dr. Speare was pastor

Foreign.

Emperor William is said to exhibit the keenest personal concern regarding the war in South Africa, especially the fate of the British troops.

The bark Alexander Lawrence, from Ship Island, for Montevideo, Chile, arrived at her destination, having lost three men by beri-beri on the voyage.

Spain has decided to continue payments of interest to Americans under the treaty of 1834, although the legal obligation has ceased.

The sentries have been doubled at the Esquimalt naval station in British Columbia. The big guns are now constantly manned and extensive defensive improvements are under way.

The new South Wales Assembly passed a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury bills to the amount of $20,000,000.

According to an Essen (Germany) newspaper the Krupps are working day and night on a British order for 25,000 shrapnel shells.

GUNNING AFTER THE CORPORATIONS

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Dec. 26. — Governor Stone's administration is making a record for compelling the corporations of Pennsylvania to toe the mark and live up to the letter and spirit of the law, especially in the matter of the payment of taxes levied by the state. Attorney General John P. Elkin devoted almost the entire week upon corporation cases, and as the result of his strong arguments in court and the fact that the officials of corporations have come to realize that there is to be no letting up in this matter, thousands upon thousands of back taxes, claims that have been contested for years, will, within a short time, be paid into the state treasury. The fact that during the past year over a million of dollars was gotten from the corporations by the state is already to the credit of this administration.

State Treasuer Beacom's splendid showing in his recent report of the financial affairs of the commonwealth for the year ending Nov. 30 last evoked praise even from his political opponents, and now attention is attracted to Major Levi G. McCauley, the popular auditor general, who has co-operated with Governor Stone and the members of his cabinet in the various reforms in the matter of the collection of taxes and the prompt payment of appropriations. Major McCauley has just instituted another innovation by which he expects that the state will be a gainer to a large amount before the end of another year. He has directed a special representative of his department to make a complete tour of the state, visiting the several county seats in turn and making a thorough investigation and a complete inventory of all the corporations which have done business in this state between the years 1888 and 1889. The auditor general believes that many of the corporations have deprived the state of thousands of dollars of taxes during the past decade, and he proposes to recover this money or know the reason why. He has begun at the eastern end of the state, with Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, and if developments show what he believes to be the case, he will probably have other examiners at work in the west simultaneously, so that he may be able to make an early return to the attorney general, that he may bring suit against the delinquents.

The political opponents of the Republican organization of Pennsylvania, both the Democrats and the insurgents, are manifestly annoyed at the activity of the state officials who are allied with the regular Republicans in looking after the interests of the people. They had hoped to make some campaign thunder out of delinquencies on the part of these officials. The fact is that the Republican party has never had better reason to be proud of its representatives in public office at the state capital, and the chances are that the Stone administration will continue to command not only the respect and confidence of the Republicans of the state, but the admiration of all the people of the commonwealth.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, has very pronounced views upon the various things affecting public education in Pennsylvania. His forthcoming report will contain some vigorous, straight from the shoulder blows against the fallacy of a child's labor worth more than his education.

He says progress has been made in the enforcement of compulsory attendance at school, and adds: "The arguments used to justify farmers for not complying with this law will sound strange in the next century. The value of a child's time at school is now estimated by the difference between the earnings of uneducated and educated labor."

Dr. Schaeffer puts it in this way: "It is apparent that if a man keeps his 10-year-old son at home to do work which is paid for at the rate of a dollar and a half a day, while every day of the boy's time properly spent at school yields ten dollars in future earning capacity, he is really robbing eight and a half dollars from the family estate. Even if this result is two or three or even four times as high as it should be, the foregoing still remains a case of robbing the boy of the future earning capacity."

In many districts the directors hailed with delight the change in the law fixing the minimum school term at seven months, because it relieves them from criticism for taking a step which they felt ought to be taken and which they hesitated to take through fear of incurring the ire of taxpayers.

The head of the department expresses the hope that at no distant day the increased revenues of the commonwealth will warrant the restoration of the state appropriation to $5,500,000, and that when this day comes a liberal sum will be set apart for the promotion of township high schools.

The report shows that there are nearly 28,000 public schools in Pennsylvania. These schools are in charge of 23,829 teachers and are attended by 1,152,352 pupils, an increase of nearly 10,000 over 1898. Dr. Schaeffer states that the seven month school law brings an additional month of schooling within the reach of over 200,000 children.

STONE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

"The anti-Quay newspapers of Pennsylvania," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "are falling back upon the proposition that in appointing Quay Governor Stone violated the state constitution. Here is the concentrated essence of the opposition as expressed in one of the noisy insurgent organs:

The evidence multiplies that Mr. Quay committed a fatal blunder for himself when he had Governor Stone set aside the constitution of the state and make an appointment himself.

"It so happens that there is a document extant known as the constitution of the United States. The constitution of the United States under certain conditions gives a governor the right to appoint. We believe that those conditions have been complied with by Governor Stone, and the senate will decide for itself whether Quay is eligible. Under no circumstances can a state constitution become superior to the federal constitution, and if the greater instrument gives power to the governor a state constitution nullifying these powers could not stand for a moment.

"It is senseless for the insurgent newspapers to denounce Quay and Stone as constitution breakers when the closest of the constitutional students of the United States believe that the governor has simply maintained the rights given him by the constitution.

"The case of Senator Quay will not be debated before the middle of January, and although the insurgent organs are making a great deal of fuss, we doubt if many of them would be at all surprised to see Senator Quay seated."

LEAVE THE INSURGENTS

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The presence of Colonel Quay in this city, accompanied by his wife on her Christmas shopping tour, resulted in a large number of leading Republicans calling upon the Beaver statesman at his hotel to pay their respects. It was their first opportunity to greet him since his return from Florida, and they found him enjoying splendid health and in excellent spirits. That he was confident of being seated by the United States senate was made quite manifest to all his friends, and that as usual he was looking ahead was also apparent from the number of little conferences that he held during his brief stay with party leaders of most of the counties east of the Susquehanna river. Among his callers were many members of the senate and house of representatives who voted for him at Harrisburg throughout the deadlock.

The most interesting feature of Colonel Quay's presence here was the fact that several members of the legislature who bolted the Republican caucus and who refused to support the nominee of that caucus on the senatorial balloting visited Colonel Quay in his rooms and voluntarily declared their intention to stand with the regular Republican organization in the future and to have nothing further to do with the insurgent movement.

Ten of the men who voted against Colonel Quay refused to sign the address to the United States senate, against his being seated, and many of those who did sign this latest insurgent paper have no earthly show of ever getting back to the legislature. Senator Sproul and Representative Bliss, both of Delaware county, who were conspicuous in the insurgent movements, called upon Colonel Quay with others in a delegation from Delaware county during his late visit here, and it was announced that peace had been brought about and that there would be no contest for the legislative nominations at the coming Republican primaries. There has been a complete harmony program outlined, which includes the election of delegates to the Republican state convention, the nomination of candidates for the county ticket and the election of the veteran Judge Clayton as the delegate to the Republican national convention. This arrangement for the bringing of all the elements of the Republican party together in Delaware county is a severe blow to Wanamakerism. It is known that desperate efforts were made to break through the lines of the regulars in this county. Inducements of a startling nature were offered to have the leader of the Republican organization, Prothonotary Mathues, leave his friends, who have recognized Colonel Quay as their leader, and join the insurgents. Mathues is what is known as "a true blue," and he could not be swerved by any propositions, no matter how great the personal benefit might be to him.

NEWSPAPER GUNS SPIKED.

The insurgents rely upon the Philadelphia newspapers carrying the big last page advertisements as their principal asset in their attempts to carry counties east of the Alleghenies. These papers are all intensely anti-Quay, and nothing appears in them to annoy or displease the political friends of Wanamaker. They always fight for the insurgents, whether their batteries are trained upon voters of the state or the members of the United States senate at Washington, in a crusade such as is being waged to prevent the seating of Colonel Quay. Doctored news reports and venomous editorials are given by the yard, but up to date they have not accomplished much for the political advancement of their patron. The Republican organizations in Chester and Montgomery counties have been made particular marks for these newspapers, and the stalwart are attacked and misrepresented, while the insurgents are praised and boomed on all ocacsions. In these counties these methods at the last legislative election resulted in the election of fusion legislative tickets with Democrats and guerrilla Republicans running together. But at the last election, despite the assaults made upon Colonel Barnett by these same newspapers, the Republicans were triumphant, and it is likely that they will be so again next fall.

With the purpose to continue the fight, the insurgents had put Delaware county down as one of the counties in which they hoped to make special inroads in the ranks of the regulars. They were preparing to open fire upon the stalwarts. This harmony scheme, however, fairly takes the ground from under them, and they may now order the newspapers to fire away for all they are worth and they will accomplish nothing in Delaware county. The new arrangement contemplates the nomination of the former Republican state chairman, Thomas V. Cooper, for the house of representatives at Harrisburg. He will be one of the leaders of the stalwarts.

NATIONAL CONVENTION PLANS.

The arrangements for the Republican national convention are progressing satisfactorily. General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, has secured rooms at the Hotel Walton for the Pennsylvania delegation, and many of the most important delegations will be quartered there. Members of the sub-committee of the Republican national committee will visit this city within the next ten days and will confer with the local committeemen regarding the plans for the convention. The immense auditorium of the National Export exposition, in which the convention is to held, is being remodeled, and there is no doubt that everything will be in satisfactory shape in ample time. President J. Hampton Moore, of the State League of Republican Clubs, has called a meeting of representatives of all the Republican clubs of this city and vicinity to map out a program for the entertainment of the visiting delegations. The present idea is to allot to each of the clubs one or more state delegations and have them meet the visitors on their arrival and escort them to their respective headquarters. They will also provide for their entertainment during their stay in this city. There is every reason to believe that the delegates and clubmen will be pleased with their reception.

The Republican primary election will not be held until the second week in January, but, with the exception of one district, the delegates to the Republican national convention from Philadelphia have been agreed upon. They are Israel W. Durham and Congressman H. H. Bingham, First congressional district; United States Senator Boies Penrose and David H. Lane, Second; Select Councilmen James B. Anderson and Joseph H. Klemmer, Third, and Charles F. Kindred and A. S. L. Shields, Fourth. The delegates from the Fifth district have not yet been agreed upon, though it is not likely there will be a contest.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taen with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store; every bottle guaranteed.

A. B. Gillam

Dealer .. in .. General Merchandise

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

A. B. GILLAM,
MAPLETON, PA.

SANTA CLAUS SUGGESTS

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Age does not impair his wisdom, but rather improves it. After carefully viewing the field, he arrives at the conclusion that this is unquestionably the best place to buy men's and boys' wearing apparel, being satisfied that fair treatment, dependable goods and honest prices are good and sufficient reasons why he should patronize this store. Santa Claus recommends these as being very appropriate gifts:

Special Showing of the following very useful and appropriate articles. Nothing mentioned here but what makes desirable and acceptable Christmas gifts.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS We have everything that is new and stylish and in all quantities, ranging in price from $5 to $22.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS ages 14 to 19 years. We have the same styles as in Men's goods and about same prices.

CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS, in all the new and fashionable styles and colors, and all prices from the cheapest to the best.

TROUSERS for Men, Boys or Children, in all qualities cloths and a large assortment of patterns also Corduroys that are warranted not to rip.

MUFFLERS, either in the large square ones in white or colored at 25c to $2.00, or the new Yale Mufflers. There are some beauties in this lot; price 50c to $2.00.

SATCHELS, 50c to $12.00.

SUIT CASES, $1.00 to $9.00.

TRUNKS, $1.75 to $10.

HANDKERCHIEFS, in cotton, linen or silk, at 5c to $1.25. Initial Handkerchiefs, in Silk or Japanese silk, 12½ to 50c.

MEN'S HOSE, in fancy or plain colors, cotton or woolen, all qualities, 6c a pair to 50c.

FANCY VESTS for Men, stylish and well fitting, $3 50.

SHIRTS for Boys, 25c and 50c.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, either plain white or fancy bosom, 50c to $2.00.

WOOLEN SHIRTS for Men at 50c to $2.50.

WORKING SHIRTS, 25c to $1.00.

SMOKING JACKETS, $5.00.

KNIT JACKETS, in all wool or cotton and wool mixed, at $1.00 to $3.00.

STIFF HATS for Men, all the popular shapes, $1.25 to $3.00.

SOFT HATS for Men or Boys, light or dark colors, all shapes, 50c to $2.75.

CAPS, either to pull down over the ears or not, for men and Boys, in plush also cloth, at 25c to $2.00.

NECKWEAR—We have everything for holiday wear that will suit the tastes of the most genteel, in shape color, quality and beauty, 25 and 50c.

UMBRELLAS, all qualities and styles of handles. Be sure and see our assortment before buying. We think we have as large assortment as you will find any place, and the prices are right, 50c to $5.00.

NIGHT SHIRTS—We have an immense assortment in Men's sizes 14 to 18, either in outing cloth or muslin, plain or embroidered, also satine, 50c to $2.00. Also Boys' size, 12 to 14, 50c.

GLOVES for Men, either dress or working, hardly a kind you can mention but what you will find them here and at less prices than other stores ask you, taking quality into consideration, 25c to $2.00. Also a large line of cassimere and Scotch Gloves for Men and Boys at 25c and 50c.

SUSPENDERS make a nice gift. We have some beauties with sterling silver buckles, 50c. Also some boxed goods at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a box. The dollar ones are silk, with arm bands and garters in the glass box. Other kinds from 10c to 25c,

UNDERWEAR for Men makes a sensible gift. We have all kinds from the 25c to the nice fine qualities at $3.50 a suit. We also have Boys' either fleece lined or not, at 25c and 50c.

SWEATERS FOR BOYS, cotton 50c, and the wool ones at $1.00. We have a very nice Wool Sweater striped at $1.00.

MEN'S SWEATERS in cotton, 50c. woolen ones from $1.25 to $4.00. No use in paying any more than that as the quality wouldn't be there.

Lack of space does not permit of us mentioning anything else, but come in and look for anything you may want in Men's or Boys' wear. We will gladly exchange anything you buy, even if it is after Christmas; if you are dissatisfied with your purchase we will cheerfully refund your money.

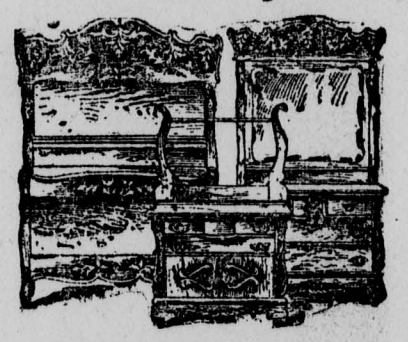
SILVERWARE STAMPS with all purchases. Don't forget to ask for them, for in the holiday rush we are apt to forget to give them to you.

Hugo Mayer, Mgr,

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HALL

Corner 4th & Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,
Saltillo, Penn'a.

Candy! Candy!

Before you buy your Christmas Candy, see my line.

Fresh ... Mixed Candy

At only 7 cents per pound.

Also at 10c, 12c and 15 cts per lb.

FINE MIXED,

In pound boxes, from 20 cts. up.

Special prices to schools or Sunday schools.

A full line of

Lowney's Chocolates,

the best made.

Restaurant and Bakery.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA